

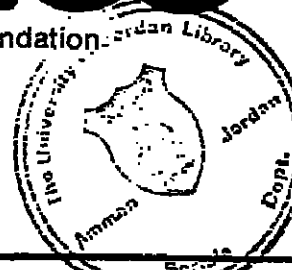
Strike called for to mark invasion

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (R) — Two leading pro-Syrian politicians in northern Lebanon called Saturday for a nationwide general strike on Monday to mark the first anniversary of Israel's invasion of Lebanon. In a joint statement issued in this northern port city, former President Suleiman Franjeh and ex-Prime Minister Rashid Karami said June 6 should be declared a "day of national mourning and general strike." The politicians, who are based in Syrian-controlled areas of northern Lebanon, are leading a movement of pro-Syrian parties who reject an Israeli troop withdrawal accord signed by the Beirut government last May 17. The government itself has not announced any plans to mark the anniversary. Mr. Karami is elder statesman of the northern city of Tripoli and Mr. Franjeh rules an enclave to the west of it.

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Hassan attends army exercises

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday watched a joint mobilisation exercise carried out by the Third Royal Armoured Division and the Fourth Royal Mechanised Division within the training-plan framework adopted by the Jordanian Armed Forces. The exercise was attended by the deputy chief-of-staff for operations and planning and commanders of the participating divisions. A delegation representing the University of Jordan also watched the exercises.

Assad receives Soviet message

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad Saturday received a message from Soviet President Yuri Andropov, the official Syrian News Agency SANA reported. It said the message was conveyed to President Assad by Soviet Ambassador to Damascus Vladimir Youkhine.

2 bombs dismantled near Jerusalem

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Explosive experts Saturday dismantled two large bombs planted near the Jaffa Gate entrance to the Old City of Jerusalem, Israel radio reported. A passer-by noticed one and contacted police who uncovered the second during a search of the area, the radio said.

Bomb kills Ulster reservist

BELFAST (R) — A part-time soldier was killed in Northern Ireland Saturday when a booby-trap bomb exploded while he was operating a mechanical digger in a field, police said. Andrew Stinson, a 37-year-old agricultural contractor, was carrying out drainage work near his home-town of Dungannon in the centre of the British-ruled province when the bomb exploded. A farmer and his 10-year-old son had walked away from the digger just before the blast, but they were not injured.

Lagos accuses Chad of border attack

LAGOS (R) — Nigeria Saturday accused Chad of breaching an agreement designed to end a border conflict between the two neighbours in Lake Chad by shelling Nigerian troops. An official statement alleged that Chadian forces shelled Nigerian troops while reoccupying positions they had abandoned after clashes on April 18. The statement said that as recently as June 1 Nigerian forces were still being shelled and consequently the border had not been reopened as envisaged in the agreement.

Protesters throw eggs at U.K. minister

GLASGOW, Scotland (R) — Demonstrators opposed to the presence of nuclear weapons in Britain threw eggs and insults at Defence Minister Michael Heseltine Saturday during a nine-hour pre-election visit to Scotland. Mr. Heseltine, campaigning ahead of Thursday's general election, waved and ducked as police fended off about 50 chanting and placard-carrying demonstrators who tried to surround him.

Fateh rebellion develops into armed conflict near Baalbek

Rival Palestinian factions clash in eastern Lebanon

SHTOURA, Lebanon (R) — Rival Palestinian groups feuding over the policies of leader Yasser Arafat battled each other with machine-guns and artillery in eastern Lebanon Saturday and one report spoke of 40 killed or wounded.

Factions for and against Mr. Arafat blamed each other for the clashes between Palestinian bases around the ancient town of Baalbek about 20 kilometres from the Syrian border.

It was the first serious clash between rival Palestinian factions behind Syrian lines in Lebanon and showed the gravity of a rebellion against Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Mr. Arafat's deputy commander of Palestinian military forces Khalil Al Wazir, known as Abu Jihad, told reporters that rebels pressing Mr. Arafat for a more hard-line stance against Israel had started the fighting which lasted about an hour.

Mr. Wazir told reporters in this town about 30 kilometres from the scene of the clashes that he had not heard of anyone killed.

State-run Beirut Radio, however, said there were unconfirmed reports of 40 killed or wounded.

Doctors in Baalbek told Reuters by telephone they had seen three bodies and five wounded in their hospital alone and that there

were bound to be other casualties elsewhere.

In Damascus, a spokesman for the rebels opposed to Mr. Arafat told Reuters "suspicious elements" had started the fighting by opening fire on rebel positions.

The rebel spokesman, Jihad Saleh, strongly hinted that he was referring to mainstream pro-Arafat groups. He said: "Their fighters are also the sons of the revolution..."

Mr. Saleh said the rebels had been ordered not to fire back but this conflicted with other reports which said machine-gun and artillery fire between several Palestinian bases west and south of Baalbek was intense.

Syrians keep out

Reporters who tried to reach the areas of fighting, at Nabi Sbat, Hawsh Barada and Ain Soda, were stopped by Syrian forces which control the entire area of eastern Lebanon.

The Syrians, in Lebanon since 1976 but now facing Israeli forces on front-line positions farther south and in Lebanon's central

mountains, appeared to have kept out of the fighting.

They generally allow the Palestinian fighters, estimated at up to 10,000 in Lebanon, to operate freely behind their lines.

Abu Jihad, one of Mr. Arafat's closest aides, described the fighting as serious and said Mr. Arafat's opponents were trying to drag the Palestinian movement into internal armed conflict.

Abu Jihad said the fighting started when a group of Palestinian fighters commanded by Col. Abu Musa, a leader of the dissident movement within the Fateh guerrilla group, tried to set up a roadblock between Baalbek and the town of Zahle.

When mainstream Fateh fighters tried to stop them, Abu Musa's men opened fire. Abu Jihad said.

The rightist Falangist radio, which was first to break the news of the fighting, said the Syrian army had moved tanks into Baalbek, apparently as a result of the inter-Palestinian clash.

The radio said an artillery shell had killed two people and wounded three outside Baalbek.

Doctors in Baalbek, reached by telephone, said they had amputated a man's legs after a shell landed close to his car.

Beirut Radio said other casualties included the occupants of two other cars, all of whom were killed by shells. It did not say how many people were in the cars.

Beirut Radio later interrupted its programmes to say the clashes, which appeared to have subsided earlier, had erupted again in the late afternoon.

The radio said there were a number of casualties in the new fighting, including a Syrian and a 60-year-old man. It did not say whether the Syrian was a soldier.

During its early stages, reports indicated that the mutiny was prompted by dissatisfaction by some of the Fateh members over Mr. Arafat's appointment of senior officers. The dissidents were reported to have said that Mr. Arafat had promoted some officers who had performed badly during the Israeli invasion last year.

Abu Musa was among the first officers of the Fateh guerrilla group, which Mr. Arafat also heads, to rebel against the leader, calling for rejection of U.S. President Reagan's Middle East peace plan and other diplomacy.

The revolt began early last month. Abu Musa was soon joined by a few other Fateh officers but it never became clear how many men were behind them.

Mr. Arafat's aides said they thought there were only about 150 men opposed to his policies.

Mr. Arafat has said the revolt was instigated and supported by Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, who has praised the rebellion and called on the PLO to take a harder line against Israel.

S. Arabia launches new initiative

RIYADH (R) — Saudi Arabia launched a fresh initiative Saturday to narrow inter-Arab differences over the Lebanon-Israeli troop withdrawal accord as Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem tried to win Saudi backing for the pact.

Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz, often cast as a mediator in inter-Arab conflicts, flew to Libya at the start of a tour which will also take him to Syria, Jordan and Iraq.

King Fahd said this week Saudi Arabia would intensify contacts with Arab leaders to agree on a common approach to resolve current crises.

The Arab World is divided over the U.S.-backed accord, which has been rejected by Syria and Libya, while Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Iraq have yet to take a clear stand.

Mr. Salem, who arrived Saturday, had separate talks with King Fahd and Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal, the Saudi Press Agency said. There were no details.

Officials in Beirut said Lebanon was trying to win Saudi approval for the withdrawal agreement. It also wanted the kingdom to mediate between Lebanon and Syria, which says the accord infringes on

Lebanese sovereignty and harms its own security.

The Saudi Press Agency gave no details of the surprise visit of Prince Abdullah, the first by a senior Saudi official to the Libyan capital for over a year.

Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi said on Thursday Saudi Arabia was trying to improve relations with his country, which have been strained.

Saudi Arabia sent an ambassador back to Tripoli earlier this year after a one-year break, in what was seen as an attempt to improve relations strained by Libyan criticism of Saudi policy.

Lebanon's attitude towards the agreement, official sources said.

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Klibi probes Arab role in Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi held talks with Lebanese leaders Saturday on the league's possible role in getting foreign armies to withdraw from Lebanon, official sources said.

Mr. Klibi, who is on a 36-hour visit, met Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan Saturday morning. No statement was issued but official sources said they discussed what part the league could play in breaking the deadlock over troop withdrawals.

Mr. Klibi also met Lebanese President Amin Gemayel for a second session of talks on the Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal accord, the sources added.

The accord was signed last month but Israel stipulated that its forces would not leave unless Syrian and Palestinian troops also left. Syria and other Arab hardliners have rejected the agreement outright.

Mr. Klibi later left for Damascus after being briefed by Mr. Gemayel and Mr. Wazzan on

Lebanon's attitude towards the agreement, official sources said.

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Explosion kills two

In the southern city of Tyre Friday night, two men blew themselves up while handling an explosive charge, an Israeli military spokesman said.

Documents found on the men showed they had come from mai-

(Continued on page 2)

Sharon says cabinet agreed to expand Lebanon invasion

TEL AVIV (R) — The Israeli cabinet approved plans to strike deep into Lebanon, beyond a 40-kilometre "security zone," on the first day of the invasion last summer, former Defence Minister Ariel Sharon said Saturday.

Mr. Sharon, who was forced to resign the defence post and is now minister without portfolio, said in a radio interview marking the first anniversary of the invasion that at

the start of the war he presented a plan for actions beyond the zone.

The Israeli government initially presented the invasion to the public as a limited operation designed to push Palestinian guerrillas out of shelling range of Israeli border settlements by creating the "security zone" in South Lebanon.

But Mr. Sharon said that on the

Ghali urges Syria to resume withdrawal talks with Lebanon

ROME (R) — Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali, in an interview published Saturday, called on Syria to resume a dialogue with Lebanon over the withdrawal of Syrian troops.

Europe could play a mediating role between Damascus and Beirut, he told the Milan daily Corriere Della Sera.

Syria has denounced an Israeli-Lebanese accord on the

withdrawal of Israeli forces as granting too many concessions to Israel, and is refusing to pull its own troops out of eastern and northern Lebanon.

Mr. Ghali, who arrived on Thursday, said he had discussed the Middle East with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and during a private audience with Pope John Paul. An Egyptian

(Continued on page 2)

Kuwait assembly approves aid

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's National Assembly Saturday approved an 18 million Kuwaiti dinars (\$61 million) aid package to Jordan, Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), an assembly spokesman said.

It also approved aid to Syria worth about \$7 million dinars (\$297 million). Jassem Al Khorafi, head of the assembly's financial committee, told reporters. He said this was in accordance with an Arab summit resolution adopted in Tunisia in 1980. The assembly, however, decided to stop additional aid to "frontline" Arab states worth 19 million dinars (\$65 million) annually after Libya and Algeria suspended their payments. Mr. Khorafi said. The frontline states are Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.



His Majesty King Hussein is seen off Saturday by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan upon his departure for Baghdad (Petra photo)

King arrives in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein arrived in Baghdad Saturday for talks with President Saddam Hussein. The talks will be within the framework of "coordination and consultation between Iraq and Jordan," the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

King Hussein is accompanied on the visit by Prime Minister

Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi and Court Minister Amer Khammash. They were met upon arrival at Baghdad airport by President Saddam Hussein and senior Iraqi officials.

King Hussein and the delegation were seen off at Amman Airport by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, speakers of

the Upper House of Parliament and the National Consultative Council, cabinet members and senior officials.

Before the King's departure, Crown Prince Hassan was sworn in as Regent, and a royal decree was issued appointing Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh as acting prime minister.

Arafat: 'Situation explosive'

NICOSIA (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived in Algiers Saturday and said the situation in the Middle East was "extremely explosive."

Mr. Arafat, who earlier in the day was reported to have received a top-level message of support from the Soviet Union, had flown to Algeria from Bucharest as elements of the PLO feuding over his leadership fought one another in eastern Lebanon.

In a statement reported by the Algerian news agency AFS and monitored in Paris, Mr. Arafat said the Middle East situation had "nearly degenerated into war last week."

At present there was "a precarious calm caused by international interventions," he said. He denounced "certain Arab structures which are trying to interfere in Palestinian affairs."

He said he would examine the situation with Algerian President

Chadli Benjedid, with whom he conferred later. Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmad Taleb Ibrahim and Hani Al Hassan, Mr. Arafat's political adviser, also participated.

In Bucharest, the Romanian News Agency Agerpress said Mr. Arafat had held talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu, an active participant in Middle East diplomacy.

(Continued on page 3)

Dutch team stresses PLO role

By Lamis K. Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The inclusion of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), which is the "only representative" of the Palestinian people, is most essential in any effort to solve the Middle East conflict, a visiting delegation from the Netherlands said Saturday.

Speaking at a press conference, Jules Maaten, head of the delegation of the Dutch Young Liberal Party, said: "We (the Dutch Young Liberal Organisation) are sure that involvement of the Palestinians themselves, through what is realistically their only representative, the PLO, in the peace process is the only way to solve the

central problem of the Middle East: The Palestinian issue."

Mr. Maaten headed a five-member delegation on a two-week fact finding mission to the Middle East, including Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and the Israeli occupied West Bank.

The delegation members belong to the Dutch Liberal Party, a coalition partner with the Christian Democrat Party ruling the Netherlands.

The Dutch government does not recognise the PLO as "the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people." But Mr. Maaten said that his organisation has officially called on the Dutch government to recognise the PLO.

"The delegation supports the

moderate, realistic and diplomatic position that PLO Chairman (Yasser) Arafat has taken over the past months, and is convinced that his current role is of a highly positive influence on the international position of the Palestinians," Mr. Maaten said. He explained that the "moderate line adopted by Mr. Arafat is reflected through the PLO's readiness to explore all venues that might lead to a just and comprehensive peaceful settlement."

The delegation, which leaves Amman for the Netherlands Sunday, expressed appreciation for the stand of the Jordanian government.

(Continued on page 3)

U.N. committee hears accounts of Israeli human rights violation

By Afifah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Detailed accounts of wide-ranging human rights violations by the Israeli occupation authorities were heard Saturday by a special United Nations committee which started its hearings in Amman Thursday.

The United Nations Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Arab Territories heard testimonies from various people who gave accounts of personal experience or first-hand knowledge of Israeli measures against the population.

Harassment of university tea-

chers and students, demolition of houses, including cases occurring as recently as last month, and degrading ill-treatment of persons under arrest constituted a major part of the testimonies heard by the committee in its two sessions in Amman.

The committee was set up to monitor human rights violations in occupied territories by Israel since the 1967 war.

"The committee was established by a United Nations resolution shortly after the Israeli

occupation of Arab territories in 1967," Ignatius B. Fonseka, chairman of the committee said. The three-member committee comprises representatives from Yugoslavia and Senegal, apart from Mr. Fonseka from Sri Lanka.

In an interview with the Jordan Times Mr. Fonseka said that since the establishment of the committee, it has been giving an annual report on its findings to the

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U.S. expects harsh Soviet reply to Euromissiles

WASHINGTON (R) — The Soviet Union is expected to react harshly when new U.S. nuclear missiles are based in Europe but is likely to stop short of deploying its own rockets in Latin America, a U.S. Senate report said Saturday.

The report said that American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe would go ahead from next December because no U.S.-Soviet arms control agreement was likely to be reached in time to prevent the deployment.

senior staff members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee who interviewed officials in Moscow and Europe in preparation for congressional hearings this month, on U.S.-Soviet relations.

"The deployment in Europe of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles is likely to take place but it will generate a harsh Soviet reaction," they concluded.

"It appears unlikely, however, that the Soviets will deploy land-based nuclear missiles in the western hemisphere in response,"

they said.

They quoted an unnamed Soviet official as saying Moscow would not put missiles in Cuba because of the 1962 U.S.-Soviet understanding which ended the Cuban missile crisis.

"Soviet missile deployments elsewhere in Latin America would seem to be extremely dangerous, both because of U.S. reaction and because of political instability throughout the region," the report continued.

It said stationing of Soviet mis-

site submarines closer to the United States would put the submarines in jeopardy.

The report did not speculate on what alternative response the Soviet Union might choose.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) allies plan to begin deploying the first of 572 U.S. missiles in Europe in December if Moscow does not agree at Geneva by then to substantially reduce the estimated 600 similar missiles it already has in Europe.

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The Embassy of the Kingdom of Belgium announces with deep regret the death on the June 1, 1983 of

His Royal Highness
PRINCE CHARLES OF BELGIUM
Count of Flanders

A condolence register will be opened at the Chancery of the Embassy on Monday 6 and Tuesday 7 of June 1983 from 10:00 to 13:00 hrs.

HOME NEWS

Power cuts disable Zarqa water pumping stations

ZARQA (J.T.) — Zarqa, 12 kilometres to the north of Amman, is suffering from a chronic shortage of water due to the periodic breakdown in the electric power supply that feeds the water pumping stations there. A report in Al Rai newspaper Saturday said that the pumping station, which used to pump over 300 cubic metres of water per hour, is now at a standstill.

According to the paper, the disruption of the water supply to almost all parts of the town occurred on May 13 lasting for several days, and reoccurred again on May 31.

On June 3 the district electricity company served notice that the electricity supply will be stopped at intervals due to repair work being performed on underground cables, and this has caused a further

stoppage in water distribution in the town, according to the paper.

Zarqa Mayor Nufan Al Humud said that the water network is old and ineffective which makes distribution difficult. Another reason is the waste of water by Zarqa's inhabitants which further complicates the problem for the municipal authorities, Dr. Al Humud added.

Tal leaves for Rabat

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian delegation led by Education Minister Said Al Tal left for Rabat Saturday to take part in the first general conference of the Islamic Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ISCO) which is due to start Tuesday.

During the three-day conference, the participants will hear reports by ISCO's administrative and financial committees, ISCO's future plans and topics related to the contribution of member countries. Also to be discussed is the construction of a new ISCO headquarters and the fixing of a date and venue for the second ISCO conference.

The delegates will also elect a new board of directors as well as members of the financial and administrative committees, and will scrutinise ISCO's bylaws and endorse its general budget for the coming two years.

Dr. Tal is accompanied by a three-member delegation.

Greek team to film Petra

AMMAN (J.T.) — A visiting delegation representing radio, television and the press in Greece visited Jerash Saturday in the course of a visit to Jordan's tourist and archaeological sites.

The delegation members, who

arrived in Amman Friday evening for a three-day visit, will also be going to the Nabatean town of Petra Sunday to film scenes that will be included in a programme on Jordan's tourist and archaeological sites.

Y.U. to produce project designs

AMMAN (Petra) — The Yarmouk University consultancy office will prepare studies, designs and tender documents for the

Ministry of Education's 16th project, in accordance with an agreement signed in Amman Saturday.

Nimri heads for water talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is taking part in an annual meeting of the scientific council of the international institute of management for water affairs which is currently being held in Tunis.

The meeting will discuss several important issues connected with the organising of water pumping operations and the counteracting of the causes of water pollution. Natural Resources Authority Director Yusef Al Nimri left Amman Friday to attend the meeting.

Klibi probes Arab role

(Continued from page 1)

nly leftist West Beirut. They were apparently preparing a bomb, and a radio detonator was found in the wreckage of the Mercedes car, the spokesman added.

He said Israeli sappers dismantled two landmines in separate areas south of Beirut Friday and tracks from the sites led to Syrian positions.

Lebanon's government-run national news agency said Saturday Israeli forces have detained over

200 Lebanese and Palestinians in the last few days.

The wave of arrests continued Saturday, chiefly in the coastal towns of Tyre and Sidon, and heavy security measures were in force throughout occupied South Lebanon, it said.

The Beirut press says Israel is cracking down in the occupied areas to prevent a resurgence of guerrilla attacks around the anniversary of its invasion on Monday.

Ghali urges Syria to resume withdrawal talks

(Continued from page 1)

embassy spokesman said he left early Saturday to attend an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in Addis Ababa.

Mr. Ghali said he had given the Pope a letter from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on the Middle East crisis, but did not elaborate.

He said Syria "should start by resuming a dialogue with the Lebanese government... Europe should play the role of catalyst and

intermediary so as to re-establish contact between Beirut and Damascus."

Mr. Ghali said he had told Mr. Colombo that the countries of the European Community should concentrate their main effort on resolving the Lebanese-Syrian crisis.

He said failure to achieve a global solution to the Middle East problem could destabilise the whole region, including Saudi Arabia.

The Egyptian official's stay overlapped with a visit by Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, but Mr. Ghali said there was no connection.

Mr. Ghali said Egyptian-Israeli relations, effectively frozen after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon a year ago, could only return to normal after Israeli troops withdrew.

He said Israel's acceptance of an agreement with Lebanon "has projected a good image of Israel

while Syria's refusal has ended up by projecting a bad image of the Arab World."

He described Egypt's relations with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as excellent and said the PLO should play a full role in the Middle East peace process.

Asked whether Yasser Arafat could continue to lead the PLO after the recent revolt against his policies by some Palestinian officers, Mr. Ghali said: "We think he can and we hope so."

Sharon says cabinet agreed to expand invasion

(Continued from page 1)

first day of the war he "put to the cabinet the dilemma facing us. And when the question arose of whether we would go beyond the 40 km, I presented the recommendations of the prime minister, the general staff and myself."

"The cabinet approved the decision that it was preferable to conduct any operations that prevented a direct clash with the Syrians and which would bring about a change in their forces in the

(Lebanese) Bekaa Valley," Mr. Sharon said.

The war led to fighting between Israeli and Syrian troops in east Lebanon and the Israeli forces pushed on as far as Beirut, 90 kilometres from the border.

Mr. Sharon was forced to resign as defence minister earlier this year after an inquiry, found him indirectly responsible for the massacre of Palestinian civilians in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Beirut.

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More licences impounded

AMMAN (Petra) — The Driver and Vehicle Licensing Department in Amman has impounded the driving licences of 40 people in May for traffic violations.

A department spokesman said that licences were to be held from between three weeks to nine months. The drivers affected, the

spokesman continued, had caused road deaths, due to reckless driving, driven under the effect of alcohol or committed immoral acts in the vehicles.

He said that a special committee has been given the task of handling the impounded licences and again warned motorists against careless driving.

Abdul Jaber heads committee

GENEVA (Petra) — Labour Under-Secretary Tayseer Abdul Jaber, who is currently attending the 69th International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conference, here, has been elected chairman of the conference's steering committee.

The committee is in charge of

compositing the resolutions submitted and is responsible for drawing up the conference agenda. The conference is due to end on June 23.

The intrepid Friends of Archaeology set their sights even further afield

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jawa, the beautifully preserved black basalt city of the 14th millennium B.C. which nestles at the foot of Jabal Druz, was not the most hospitable place to stay last week. Although well into May, great drops of rain splashed down, while the thunder roared and rumbled overhead until just before dawn. But crash and flash as it might it did not however deter a small group of intrepid campers who were there on one of the many outings organised by the Friends of Archaeology every year.

Holes in the ground

Trips like this to Jawa (although usually the weather is much more favourable) are the main events and indeed the real purpose of the Friends of Archaeology, which was founded back in August 1962 by Mrs. Robert Mahon and Mrs. Gordon Thomas. Each month the executive committee of the 'Friends' organise one or two trips (sometimes more in the summer months) to the famous and not so famous archaeological digs all over the country. The ones which are actually in the process of being worked on are favoured so that the members of the digging team, usually the director himself, can give a guided tour. The unrelenting enthusiasm of the digging team members always makes for a very informative and exciting lecture, their deep involvement enabling them to create a potent feeling of the kind of life lived by

the site's inhabitants so long ago. It is an atmosphere that is at times sorely needed as not all the sites are as romantic or as well preserved as Jerash and Petra. More often than not they are simply holes in the ground or low swelling ridges that run across the sand, features which even the most agile of imaginations would have difficulty in making sense of. Almost as enthusiastic about the sites as the archaeologists, are the Friends of Archaeology themselves if the turnout so early on the Friday mornings on which a trip has been scheduled is anything to go by. Often up to 70 cars, each packed full of members, will ride in convoy to dig both near and far. With picnic lunches, an integral part of the day, and the company of like-minded friends, the whole outing becomes a very pleasurable way to spend what is often the only free day in the week. This year the 'Friends' have started hiring a bus which is providing very popular with many members without the appropriate kind of transport.

More adventurous

Every year the 'Friends' organise more adventurous trips further afield, entailing nights away from home. Both last year and this a very successful tour was made of the many marvellous sites in Syria. In four days in March this year a party saw Palmyra, Dura Europa, Ugarit, Hama, Homs and much more, and covered a vast amount of mileage. They came back gasping... but happy. In the coming months more trips like this are planned, and hopefully the 'Friends'

Rainy winter boosts expected cereal harvest

Jordan to quintuple 1983 wheat output, says Lawzi

By Affah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan hopes to import less wheat this year, thanks to the heavy rainfall during last winter, Agriculture Ministry Under-Secretary Salem Al Lawzi said Saturday.

He told a press conference at the Agriculture Ministry that Jordan is expected to produce around

100,000 tonnes of wheat this year in contrast to the 20,000 tonnes of 1982. However this will still fall

short of the country's need of 400,000 tonnes of wheat a year, he said.

Jordan will produce from 45,000 to 50,000 tonnes of barley this year and about 5,000 tonnes of lentils, Dr. Lawzi also said.

He then stated that the cabinet has decided to buy locally produced cereals from farmers at prices higher than current world rates.

As to wheat, of which there are three strains, the government will pay between JD 90 and JD 120 per tonne, according to its quality and specification, but this price only applies to the 1983 harvest. Purchases of stored wheat from previous years not being permitted, Dr. Lawzi said.

Barley will be bought at JD 69 to JD 75 per tonne according to specifications, lentils will be bought at between JD 168 and JD 180 per tonne, while finally chick peas will be bought by the government for JD 162 to JD 170 per tonne, Dr. Lawzi explained.

He said that his ministry will open three centres at Irbid in the north, Jweideh in the middle of the country and Karak in the south for the purchasing of these cereal



Agriculture Ministry Under-Secretary Salem Al Lawzi Saturday holds a press conference at the ministry (Petra photo)

craps.

Purchasing committees who decide on the type and quantities of cereals that will be bought at each centre, and their members will comprise representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, the Jordan Cooperative Organisation and General Audit Department as well as representatives of the local governor's office, Dr. Lawzi expanded.

He added that these centres will begin work on July 16, and will be

open to receive the farmers' produce from six in the morning until four in the afternoon. Dr. Lawzi said that farmers wishing to sell their produce should call at the agricultural departments in their regions or at the cooperative societies for the sake of obtaining a "certificate of origin" that would enable them to prove that the crop was produced in 1983.

The Ministry of Supply will supervise the purchase of cereals and all matters connected with this subject should be referred to

them, Dr. Lawzi pointed out.

He said that current world wheat prices range between \$170 and \$180 nearly JD 60 per tonne. The government is buying the crop at much higher prices "in a bid to encourage the farmers to grow more and to develop their land."

The government is following a policy of assisting farmers with the purpose of increasing the local production of cereals, and in a bid to stop the migration of rural peoples to the cities, Dr. Lawzi said.

Behind the scenes

The club is run by an executive committee chaired by Mr. Raouf Abu Jaber. The other members include Mr. Salim Sa'ad (vice chairman) Mrs. Adrianna Hopper (hon. secretary), Mr. Isam Jamil (hon. treasurer) Mrs. Widad Kassar, Mrs. Teresa Wegelius and Mr. Bill Moore. The monthly newsletter is edited by Mrs. Carol Bollinger who is also on the committee. The director of the Department of Antiquities Dr. Adnan Hadidi, who gives the "Friends" his full support, is always asked to approve the nomination of new committee members. The 'Friends' also maintain close links with all the archaeological missions based in Jordan, particularly the American Centre for Oriental Research (ACOR), who help in any way they can.

At present the 'Friends' have no permanent headquarters, so various halls are rented for the committee meetings, lectures etc. (although ACOR provides its lecture space free of charge). However this will not be the case for much longer as soon as the Department of Antiquities completes the new floor at the Registration Centre, the 'Friends' have been promised their own hall and office space and thus they will gain the status and permanence they deserve.

Salvage digs

Salvage digs however, although perhaps not as rare as the Department of Antiquities would like them to be, are frequent, and so for members of the 'Friends' who would really like to participate in a dig, the committee can often make arrangements for them to help in other planned excavations.

Other activities of the 'Friends' include class series, and frequent lectures (around 2000/month) on archaeological topics, and occasional social events, such as dinners.

The club's membership remains fairly steady around the 200 mark, the number fluctuating around a solid Jordanian core while the expatriate members, with nationalities drawn from 12 different

countries, tend to come and go. The annual membership fee is JD 3 for individuals and JD 5 for families and people wishing to join should contact Mrs. Teresa Wegelius on 42-467 or 37117.



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Arafat says situation explosive

(Continued from page 1)

The PLO News Agency Wafa, monitored in Nicosia, said Mr. Arafat had received a message of support from Soviet

leader Yuri Andropov.

Wafa said Mr. Andropov had stressed the importance of "a strong and unified position, based on the relationship between the PLO and Syria, as well as Palestinian unity under its legitimate

leadership, headed by Chairman Arafat."

The Algerian agency said President Benjedid would leave Algiers Sunday for Damascus.

The agency said that in the Syrian

capital he would discuss the current situation in the Arab World and "ways of better coordinating Arab efforts with a view to achieving unity of thought and action towards questions crucial to the future of the Arab World."

Dutch team stresses PLO role

(Continued from page 1)

As the Jordanians, "we are also of the opinion that the problems should be solved in diplomatic rather than in a violent way," Mr. Maaten said.

However, the delegates expressed understanding of "the Syrian fears" but noted that Syrian troops should withdraw from Lebanon if asked by the Lebanese government regardless of the Syrian stand on the Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

The delegation criticised the Israeli position saying that it is not conducive to peace. Israel, they pointed out, should give a clear definition of its borders and adopt a clear stand on the Palestinian issue. Mr. Maaten said that his organisation recognises Israel within its pre-1967 borders. "Israel

should be aware, however, that the only secure borders are recognised borders, and that there can not be established through violent means," he said.

Mr. Maaten said that the Dutch party disagrees with the Israeli Liberal Party's position on the Palestinian issue. The Israeli Liberal Party is part of the ruling Likud coalition and supports Prime Minister Menachem Begin's policies.

Palestinians in the occupied territories, Mr. Maaten noted, want a just peace which guarantees the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

The delegation, which met with Bassam Shaka'a, the mayor of the occupied town of Nablus, and visited Beir Zeit University, said that "the situation in the occupied territories is very difficult."

The delegation stressed the

urgency in finding a solution for the Palestinian problem and urged a stronger European involvement in efforts to solve it. "Especially with the American presidential elections ahead of us, a specific European role could be very useful," the head of the delegation said.

A European role, he added, should be based on the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including their right to statehood and strengthening cultural and economic ties with the Middle East countries.

Mr. Maaten ruled out the option of imposing sanctions by the European countries against Israel as a means of pressure. Israel, he said, "is dependent in the U.S. and not on Europe, hence the European countries should work on

influencing the position of the U.S."

He agreed that voting in favour of resolutions against Israeli policies in the U.N. by European countries will serve as a good means of "moral" pressure on Israel.

The delegation also called for an extension of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and emphasised the United Nations Relief and Works Agency's (UNRWA) role in helping the Palestinians "to maintain their own social, economical and social structure."

Mr. Maaten said that the delegation will submit a report of their findings to the Dutch Liberal Youth Organisation and the Dutch Liberal Party. "We hope to promote a better understanding of the Arab position in the Netherlands," he said.

U.N. committee continues hearings

(Continued from page 1)

U.N. General Assembly and the mandate which has been spelled out in the resolution is renewed by the assembly every year.

He added that the mandate is to investigate and to report on the human rights situation of the civilian population in the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967.

Asked why the committee does not hold its hearings in the occupied territories, Mr. Fonscka replied: "Needless to say that the ideal situation would be if the committee had access to the occupied territories but the Israeli government refused the committee's request which was forwarded through the U.N. secretary general to have the com-

mittee in occupied territories since its establishment."

He pointed out that the U.N. resolution, when it was first adopted by the General Assembly was not accepted by Israel.

"It questioned the whole purpose of the resolution and its legality for that matter, but the General Assembly has continued to pass the resolution every year and the committee has regularly been told that it cannot have access to the occupied territories and this is the Israeli government's position and this remains unchanged."

Therefore, Mr. Fonscka said, that the committee is trying to get information from other sources "wherever available."

He pointed out that "for obvious

reasons we scrutinise and examine the Israeli press reports very carefully and we do not rely on newspapers from outside. We go back to them from time to time."

In reply to a question of how are the committee's reports effective against Israeli measures, Mr. Fonscka said that "it is a matter of opinion -- it may have helped and it may have not."

Mr. Fonscka added that the Israeli authorities has not been totally oblivious of what the committee has done and how the world opinion has changed inside the U.N., as well as outside it.

At its meetings Saturday and Thursday, the committee also considered a letter it had received

this week on allegations of heavy-handed surveillance and harassment by Israeli troops of the mayor of Nablus, Bassam Shaka'a. It agreed to follow closely further developments, and in particular to monitor the possible implications for the personal security and human rights of the mayor.

It will continue the hearing of witnesses Sunday, the last day of its current Amman meetings. It will leave on Monday for Damascus, where it will hear some 12 witnesses on Tuesday and Wednesday.

It will return to Geneva on Thursday with the concluding meetings of the present series scheduled for Friday.

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More than a storm

BEFORE, there were many ways of looking at the "peaceful" rebellion against Yasser Arafat's leadership of Fateh, the PLO's largest group. Now, after the eruption of armed clashes near Basalbeck between the faction supporting the PLO chairman and those opposed to his style or form of leadership, there is only one description of what is going on in the Palestinian camp: a bloody and useless feud.

When they first staged their dissent, the Fateh rebels raised what many people, including some from Mr. Arafat's closest aides, thought important and valid questions. They might have rightly protested against the reinstatement of officers who performed poorly during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Their dedication to the Palestinian cause could have easily given them the right to question their leadership's policies and tactics to achieve a just and lasting settlement to the Palestine problem. And they might have been perfectly within their limits to think that dissent was essential for democracy, under all circumstances.

Chairman Arafat, on the other hand, might have had legitimate concerns about Libyan and Syrian involvement in the whole affair. He also might have seen good indications that the rebellion was no more than a storm in a tea cup that he could swiftly weather. And, if the rebels were dissatisfied with the PLO's performance in general following the evacuation of Palestinian fighters from Beirut last summer, he might have not found it hard to explain to the rebels and others the extreme difficulty and precariousness of the situation in the Middle East these days.

Not that we wanted to see the rebellion in Fateh in the first place, nor were we excited to witness it develop, that we looked at it from many different angles. The last thing Arabs want is a split in Palestinian ranks at this very critical stage.

But now, after the clashes in the Bekaa on Saturday, there can only be one way of looking at the rebellion: it has become dangerous and threatens the very basic unity of the Palestinian people, and therefore the problems inside Fateh must be immediately solved.

This is not a time for the PLO factions to fight among themselves. There are, instead, great challenges for all Palestinians to face, collectively and promptly. Israel, they should remember, is only next door.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Israel's new propaganda war

THE Israeli propaganda machine is currently circulating news to the effect that the Zionist state is incapable of covering the expenses of its troops in Lebanon. The news also indicates that Israel will be searching for a source to obtain the money needed. Israel's intensified campaign in this concern seems to be a prerequisite to convincing world public opinion that it is not in a position to launch a new military offensive at the moment. The news also aims to mislead public opinion on the question of the Israeli presence on Lebanese soil, which, according to these allegations, causes a great loss to Israel and one which it cannot endure.

This scenario concurs with a diplomatic campaign being pursued by Shamir and Arens on the European scene aimed at convincing the European public that Israel has no aggressive plans, and that the Israelis fear the Syrian threat which justifies new requests for economic aid from the European Economic Community (EEC).

The Israeli effort to cover up for its coming aggression against the Arabs is plain. It is working on world opinion, through its propaganda output, to repair the damage done during Israel's barbarian invasion of Lebanon, and the ensuing massacres. The Arabs should be on their guard against Israeli intentions, as it has long been Israel's way to emphasise its alleged peaceful intentions while preparing for war.

Al Dustour: Palestinians still the key

U.S. officials have announced that the Reagan administration is not contemplating any change in its Middle East policy. The statement undermines all hopes that have been raised by talk of a reevaluation of Washington's policy.

A first reading of the announcement indicates that the re-evaluation process has no other objective than to find ways of convincing the protagonists in the Middle East conflict that there can be no better U.S. policy for the region than the present one. The campaign of persuasion may take different forms, but it all adds up to the imposition of America's will on those who regard U.S. peace efforts in the region as futile.

The U.S. has failed so far to play the role of a neutral mediator. Its insistence on pursuing policies that take nothing into account except the special American-Israeli relationship can never lead to a peaceful settlement. As long as the crux of the conflict, that is the Palestinian problem, is not properly solved, all efforts will continue to be meaningless. The American attempts to enter the Middle East conflict through the Egyptian door has led to nowhere, and the recent U.S.-sponsored accord on Lebanon is about to die before even seeing the light of the day. To live under the illusion that removing the Syrians will generate a new life in the Lebanon accord will have no other result than further to complicate the situation in the region.

Sawt Al Shaab: Disunity favours Israel

THE fourth and fifth of the current month mark occasions that testify to the Arab Nation's deteriorating position. Sixteen years ago the Israeli forces launched a war that led to the occupation of vast areas of Arab territory. The West Bank and Gaza Strip are still under occupation, and their annexation by Israel is imminent and will follow the way of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights.

The Israeli's barbaric invasion of Lebanon now enters its second year, and regardless of the U.S.-sponsored accord on Lebanon, the country's future is now more uncertain than at any previous time. Arab inability to protect its land and interests has led to a situation in which Israel can impose its terms on the Arabs with a worrying ease. The collective responsibility for the failure of the past 16 years to defend our rights and restore our territories has led to disastrous consequences. The Arabs now have no clear policy on war or peace, and the constantly deteriorating inter-Arab relations represent the peak of our willingness to face reality.

VIEW FROM AMERICA

Israel deprived of world moral support

By Franz Schurmann

Whatever the outcome of the intricate... and often lethal... dealing over Lebanon, one thing seems clearer and clear to this American writer sitting in San Francisco far away from the Middle East: The long-term loser is Israel.

I do not say this with any pleasure, because as a Christian of German ancestry on my mother's and Yugoslav ancestry on my father's side, I had long felt sympathy with the Jewish people and the Jewish state. My ancestors in Europe had long done terrible things to Jews, and it culminated in a holocaust. That the establishment of the Jewish state in 1948 was a grievous injustice to the Palestinian people did not penetrate my mind. Palestinians? They seemed like shadows. And anyway many of us did believe that Palestine was barely populated until Europeans came in numbers at the end of the 19th century.

For myself as for many other Americans, I believe, a real change came with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. It was hardly a surprise, since rumours had been flying in the region for a long time that the Israelis intended to move. What brought about the change was realising that the Israelis were invading Lebanon with much of the same mentality as the Germans when they invaded Poland in 1939. These Israeli invaders were no longer the brave defenders we had learned to admire. They were tough and shrewd soldiers playing for big stakes — a greatly expanded zone of Israeli power, control, and influence. We came to see Ariel Sharon as the symbol and agent of this new Israeli mentality. What is striking about Sharon is the evident fact that the only thing that matters to him in the political world is power. So people, like armies and nations,

rank higher or lower on only one single vertical axis: Power. Israel's invasion of Lebanon and Sharon's gamble to move into Beirut and try to destroy the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was a daring thrust. If it had succeeded, Sharon's message to the Americans would have been that while we Israelis may no longer be paragons of morality, we have become a small but very powerful nation, in fact the supremely powerful nation of the Middle East. You Americans may not like us a partner any longer, but you cannot do without us.

The Israelis have lost their aura of morality which played so important a role not just with American Christians but very many American Jews. But despite their tremendous military might, the Israelis have been unable to win in Lebanon. They have not been able to repeat the German feat in sub-

ducing Poland. They wanted to be able to create a puppet government in Lebanon, tied to them as objects as Sa'ad Haddad. They have failed. They still want to see Lebanon shrouded by vicious fighting, yet despite the killing, other, powerful forces are coming to bear seeking to bring the fighting to an end. And they hoped that their once intimate ties to the U.S. would easily resume. But they have not, even though many people in the Middle East still believe that, deep down, nothing has changed the U.S.-Israel alliance.

But a lot has changed. A major change has been in the attitudes of Americans. Polls show opinion is still favourable to Israel, but, as I know from my own feelings and that of friends, the attitude has changed. Formerly we tended to see the other peoples of the Middle East as trouble-makers, but not the Israelis. Now Ame-

ricans as a whole think that all of the Middle East is a source of trouble, including Israel. And polls indicate people are strongly opposed to any U.S. military involvement.

If Israel has lost its moral aura with many Americans, its failure to realise its power goals in Lebanon has impressed America's elites. In 1967, American elites were thrilled by Israeli military prowess. Now they take it for granted. They might have accepted a stunning demonstration of success for Sharon's gamble. But that gamble produced paltry results. And so Sharon has become a strongly disliked figure among U.S. elites.

Because Israelis have learned to operate on a vertical axis, they could deal with the U.S. at the top and kick Arabs around at the bottom whom they regard with disdain ("where is the Arabs' power or their morality?"). They could

not deal horizontally, even with Egypt's Sadat who went to Jerusalem. But now the U.S. is evident in Shultz' trip even to Israel's arch-foe Syria, the U.S. has opted for horizontal dealing with the Arab countries, and, eventually may even swallow its pride, and deal horizontally with the PLO and the Iranians. Yet the Israelis continue to try to manipulate the U.S. from below and from the sides.

The U.S. clearly is tied to Israel through many bands. Yet, because of its lost gamble in Lebanon, Israel now stands alone. And for the first time without the moral support of external powers or world opinion. And even with its nuclear capabilities, its power has eroded.

The invaders of Lebanon did so to assure Israel's long-term future. Instead they have made it more problematical.

Only time will judge Williamsburg unity

By Andrew Nibley
Reuter

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia — From all the early indications, this year's summit of major industrial powers lived up to its advance billing as an informal meeting that would restore a sense of unity to the Western Alliance.

Joint statements of purpose on nuclear disarmament and economic cooperation by Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, West Germany and the United States highlighted the three-day meeting.

But some time must pass before the summit, which cost the American government an estimated \$7 million to stage, can go down in history as an unqualified success.

At this time last year, there were very few signs that the summit in Versailles, France, was the major disaster virtually all participants now concede it was.

The closing communique delivered at the opulent Versailles Palace of Louis XIV last June carried some of the same noble-sounding promises of cooperation that marked this year's summit-ending declaration, presented in a college basketball arena on the outskirts of Williamsburg, a restored colonial village.

But shortly after the Versailles summit, President Reagan infuriated America's allies by announcing he would try to stop them

from exporting equipment and technology that could be used to build the Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe.

Reagan's pipeline sanctions were seen by the Europeans as a betrayal of trust, largely because he had not warned the allies at the summit that the tough measures were coming.

In the end it took four months for the United States to sort out an acceptable way of diplomatically lifting the sanctions while still saving some measure of face.

Most foreign affairs and economic experts now agree that Reagan's attempt to stop construction of the pipeline did more harm to the Western Alliance than to the Soviet Union.

After the pipeline dispute erupted, reports began filtering out of various Western capitals that the Versailles summit had not been as harmonious as it originally appeared to the press and the public.

The world was to learn later that the meeting had been marred by terse exchanges, bitter debate and even shouting.

On the surface, it would appear that the Williamsburg summit did not hold the same potential for acrimony as its predecessor.

The global economy has been showing signs of reawakening after its worst bout with recession in 59 years, and both inflation and energy prices have taken a turn for the better.

At this year's summit, the West-

ern leaders concurred that they should continue to pursue the kinds of policies that will keep these favourable trends going.

They also pledged to work together to avoid the protectionist trade measures that have become increasingly common in many industrial countries and to do what they can to improve the plight of the debt-ridden Third World.

Both a couple of the links in the chain of agreements that became the final declaration at Williamsburg may be put to the test in the future.

Both deal with stability of exchange rates, a touchy subject whenever the United States and its allies get together.

The first accord requires the finance ministers of the Western world to consult with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Managing Director, Jacques de Larosiere, to determine if a global monetary reform conference is desirable.

The second accord would have the major industrial powers intervene in currency markets if it agreed it was a good idea.

Both of these initiatives were the pet projects of French President Francois Mitterrand, who has seen his country's franc devalued three times in the past two years while the U.S. dollar has soared to new heights.

Ironically, the dollar set an all-time high against the franc on

Paris markets even as the Western leaders debated whether to include the Mitterrand proposals in their final declaration.

While the Americans have committed themselves to the goals set forth in the Williamsburg statement, there is no guarantee that they will interpret them in the same way as the French and other summit countries.

Treasury Secretary Donald Reagan, the man responsible for deciding when the United States will intervene in exchange markets, has long held that the practice does little to ensure the long-term stability of a currency.

Instead, he has argued both publicly and privately that the Reason some currencies are weak at present is because their governments are not exercising the proper amount of economic discipline.

It remains to be seen whether these differences of opinion between the French and the Americans can be smoothed over in the months ahead.

If they are, then this year's summit can be declared the success that the Americans are already claiming it is.

But if the problems cannot be resolved and dissension arises again, then Williamsburg may come to be regarded as another Versailles and Britain, host of next year's meeting, would be left to try to bring off a truly harmonious summit.

U.S. blacks discover the ballot box

By Reginald Dale

WASHINGTON — Fifteen years after the death of the Reverend Martin Luther King, America's blacks are discovering that his words ring even more truly than they ever did in his lifetime. "The most important step that a person can take," he said, "is that short walk to the ballot box."

In Chicago, and again later in Philadelphia, thousands of black voters took short walks in an unprecedented display of unity. As a result, Chicago now has its first black mayor, Mr. Harold Washington, and the voters of Philadelphia are likely to grant a similar accolade this autumn to Mr. Wilson Goode, who won the mayoral nomination in the Democratic primary.

The two contests were, on the surface, notably different. In an unpleasant campaign in Chicago, racialism — both covert and overt — was an issue until the very end. Philadelphiaans, at least publicly, chose largely to ignore the racial overtones of their choice. But the two results were both products of a dramatic rise in black political power and political ambition which has now provoked a serious debate as to whether a black candidate should run for the Democratic presidential nomination next year.

Blacks confident

If Mr. Goode capitalises on the traditional inbuilt Democratic majority in Philadelphia, he will join a growing band of black mayors who run more than 220 cities, including such major urban centres as Los Angeles, Atlanta, New Orleans, Detroit, Newark and Washington DC, as well as Chicago. Black state legislators have more than doubled in number, from under 170 to almost 350 in

the last ten years.

If the main electoral successes so far have been only at local level — there are no black Senators or state Governors and only 21 black members of the House of Representatives — increasingly confident black leaders see no reason why they should stop there.

The growing non-white population of the major cities is becoming more activist, not least because of what it sees as the headline economic and civil rights policies of the Reagan administration. Near record unemployment has also caused more suffering in the poorer sections of society over the last two years. In the view of one southern black leader, President Ronald Reagan is the greatest gift to the black voter registration drive since Martin Luther King.

There are two other key factors. First, with over 5,000 blacks now holding elected offices around the nation, there is a growing supply of black officials with the experience and organisation to aim for the higher rungs of the ladder. Secondly, blacks, like women voters, are beginning to feel that the Democratic Party has for too long taken them for granted — that their support is counted on in elections, but that thereafter they are given only relatively lowly posts and their concerns are forgotten.

In the past, black voters have been criticised by their own leaders for being apathetic at election time. In the last presidential elections in 1980, just over 50 per cent of black registered voters went to the polls, compared with over 60 per cent of whites.

By last November's midterm elections, however, intensive registration drives had pushed up the black turnout by as much as 6 per cent. In February's Chicago Democratic primary, in which Mr. Washington ousted the incumbent, Mrs. Jane Byrne, black

registration hit a record 75 per cent, and 69 per cent went to the polls.

Black power base

More than half the country's 28 million blacks still live in the South, which remains their power base, despite their growing strength in the cities. But with 11 million registered voters, black already represent 10.5 per cent of the national electorate, and there are a further 6 million blacks of voting age whom the new generation of activists want to mobilise by 1984.

The optimists believe that the number of black delegates at next year's Democratic convention in San Francisco could reach almost 800 out of a total of just under 4,000, and that black voters could even hold the margin of victory in up to 14 of 19 states that could swing the presidential election.

Statistics like these, though they remain to be tested, together with the recent strength at the polling booth, have fuelled the controversial drive for a black presidential candidate. Few believe that such a candidate could actually become president, but there is considerable support for the idea of a "broker candidate," who might just win enough convention delegates to be able to clinch the Democratic nomination for the white candidate judged most sympathetic to the black cause.

The idea has sharply split the black leadership. The Rev. Jesse Jackson, the Chicago activist, has already virtually declared his candidacy for the White House.

Other black leaders, such as Mayor Andrew Young of Atlanta and Mayor Coleman Young of Detroit, think that such a bid would be suicidal. It would draw support away from the liberal white candidates who have pre-

viously had the strongest ties with the black movement, risk causing a rift between black and white Democrats and could also prove an embarrassing flop.

The debate is not over. But national politicians of both major parties are already beginning to sit up and take notice. Democratic presidential hopefuls flocked to Chicago to endorse Mr. Washington — admittedly rather late in the campaign — and Mr. Reagan has himself gone to considerable lengths recently to deny seemingly well-substantiated reports that he has already written off the black vote in 1984, after winning only 10 per cent of it in 1980.

The major question remains of how far black voter strength will be mobilised behind black candidates simply because they are black, as Mr. Washington's opponents suggested had happened in Chicago. That could risk polarising the electorate and rally otherwise divided white majorities behind white candidates for the same unquestioning reasons.

Given the circumstances, it would be astonishing if this did not happen fairly frequently — it certainly did in Chicago and probably also in Philadelphia, even if it remained below the surface. But one of the more significant new developments of the past two years has been that blacks are beginning to show that they can be viable candidates in white majority areas.

The lesson gradually emerging seems to be that whites are more comfortable with black leadership in areas where there is either an established black majority or only a small black population. Where there is an active and expanding black minority, the whites see blacks in authority as a greater threat.

— Financial Times news feature

LETTERS

An item missed?

To the Editor

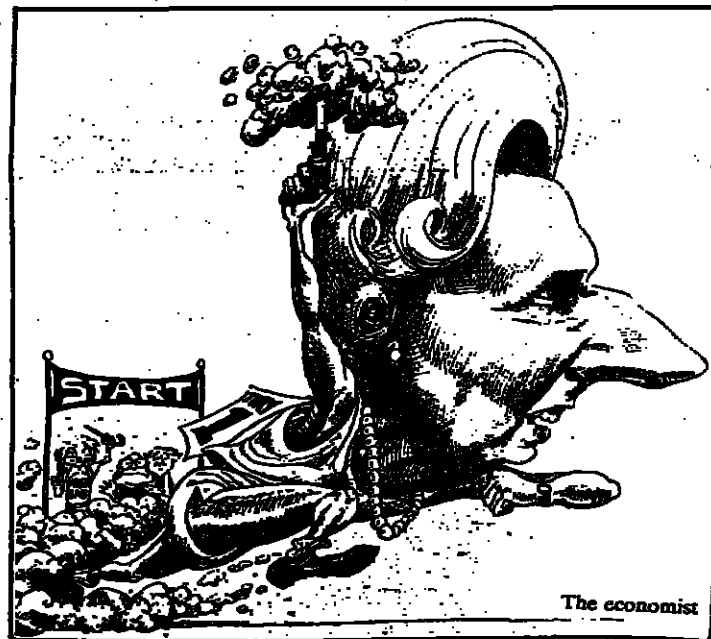
As a devoted reader of the Jordan Times, I appreciate the message, which the paper has been carrying out, part of which is to disseminate local events and promote national achievements in all fields. You have been doing this richly and your endeavour does not lack variety.

However, recently the Jordan Times readers missed a lot. Others who read the Arabic language papers were lucky to read about the great achievements of the country's leading and newly-established industrial company.

Jordan Fertilizer Industry Co. Ltd., whose south-of-Aqaba complex is a turning point in Jordan's harnessing of modern technology in order to play its role as a prosperously developing country.

Such a topic of interest must reach all readers, Arab or non-Arab, here and everywhere as publishing it will promote and add to national pride.

Hazar Kallani
University of Jordan



Trip to summit boosts Thatcher's election chances

By Sidney Welland
Reuter

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia — Margaret Thatcher's quick dash to the Western summit was acknowledged as a deft diplomatic foray that could only help her in Britain's general election.

The only woman at the seven-nation Williamsburg meeting, the British prime minister insisted the summit reinforced her belief that the tough policies she pursues are needed also to cure the economic ailments of other Western nations.

The summit was "entirely satisfactory from the British standpoint," a close Thatcher aide said.

Thatcher broke away from campaigning for the June 9 election to spend 27 hours at Williamsburg. She left to return to London, skipping the summit's final day.

U.S. and European diplomats said her performance at the fifth annual summit she has attended was a "tour de force."

They said she played a leading role in economic debates and stoutly backed President Reagan in forcing, through approval of a strong statement on disarmament, the consensus was the time she lost vote catching by coming to Williamsburg had done her no harm in an election in which she is widely tipped to win a landslide victory.

Thatcher began private talks with other leaders within an hour of arriving on Saturday.

She had extensive prime time exposure on British television in the constant company of Reagan, French President Francois Mitterrand, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and the Prime Ministers of Canada, Italy and Japan.

"This was worth more than money could buy in terms of election advantage," a senior U.S. diplomat said.

Thatcher regards herself as a summit veteran, with more continuous experience than any other leader at Williamsburg.

Before leaving for the United States, she told British journalists she already felt herself taking a more forceful role internationally because of her diplomatic know-how.

Once here, she said she was heartened by hearing that Reagan, Kohl and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone shared her optimism that an economic upswing may be in sight.

Officials in her entourage said one of her reasons for coming was "to see the West demonstrate its unity."

Thatcher briefly considered not making the trip, but only briefly. She did win postponement of a European Community summit that would have come even closer to the election.

From Williamsburg, she kept close watch on British opinion polls which showed her maintaining a powerful lead over Labour Party and Social Democratic-Liberal opponents.

"It's nice to be in that position," an official in her private office said. "You don't feel under pressure."

British diplomats said other summit leaders questioned her closely about election prospects.

They reported general hopes that she would stay in power. Her main rival, Labour leader Michael Foot, is regarded warily by other summit partners because of his anti-nuclear policies and his plans to take Britain out of the European Community.

Haiti adopts new method of afforestation

By Lloyd Timberlake
Reuter

CARTAGENA, Colombia — The United States, in an effort to help reforest the environmentally blighted country of Haiti, has come up with a strange programme which encourages peasants to cut down and sell trees.

Even stranger, the U.S. effort is run, not by a qualified tropical forester, but by a New England anthropologist, who until last year hardly knew which end of a seedling to put into the ground.

Stranger still, under the leadership of anthropologist Dr. Gerald Murray, the 'Haiti Afforestation Project' has succeeded where all other such projects have failed. It encouraged some 4,000 peasants to plant 1.75 million trees, with high survival rates, between April and December of 1982. Thus within less than a year, more than half of the four-year project's goal of three million trees has been met.

Before Murray, attempts by U.S., Canadian and U.N. organisations to get peasants to plant and tend trees in the viciously eroded and virtually completely deforested country had failed.

Some Haitian districts are eroded down to bedrock over half their area. The soil has been washed off into irrigation canals and reservoirs. The Peligree Dam, the country's main hydro-electric project, is so silted up it may go out of business by 1986. Flash floods, caused by water sweeping uni-

impeded over the bare hills, have drowned people in the capital of Port-au-Prince itself.

The average annual income of rural Haitian peasants is less than \$50, so few can be persuaded to spend their time growing trees "for the sake of the nation". When they are paid to plant trees, they usually let their goats eat them immediately, so they will be paid to plant more.

In the late 1970s Murray, an associate professor of anthropology at the University of Massachusetts (U.S.) was asked to study, using the tools of anthropology, how peasants actually make their livelihoods. None of the agencies previously devising reforestation programmes had thought of doing this.

He noticed several important things: "Haitian peasants grow and sell cash crops. They also cut down trees and sell them for firewood and charcoal". Also, most Haitian peasants own their own land, unlike in many Asian countries, where most peasants are tenants or landless labourers.

Murray saw a way of using these findings to get trees into the ground. "I made several recommendations. For the first time in my life, my recommendations were accepted. I was amazed," he told journalists at a recent U.N. meeting here on the Caribbean environment. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) gave the Washington-based Pan American Development Foundation (PADF) \$3.8 million to run a tree planting

project, and PADF put Murray in charge.

Murray did all the usual things: He contracted a nursery to turn out seedlings and contracted various local volunteer agencies, mostly church groups, to deliver seedlings to peasants. Then he did some unusual things.

He ruled that a peasant wishing to take part must plant at least 500 seedlings and these must be planted on his own land. With a two metre by two metre spacing (two yards by two yards), 500 trees would take up only one fifth of a hectare (half an acre). The average Haitian peasant owns 1.5 hectares (3.7 acres), so the trees need not rob the farmer of much cropland. Also, several food harvests can be gathered from among the trees before they get big enough to block the sun.

The project chose fast-growing trees which can be harvested in four or five years. More important, the nursery produced the seedlings in tiny containers which channel the roots into a narrow bundle. A pickup truck can carry only 250 traditional nursery seedling bags, and a man can carry only five or six. But a pickup can carry 15,000 "microseedling" bags, and a man can carry 500 on his back.

Most radically, the project told the farmers that the trees were theirs, that they could cut them and sell the wood when they wanted. As 500 trees can produce about \$750 worth of charcoal in four years, the farmers had a huge

incentive to plant and care for the seedlings.

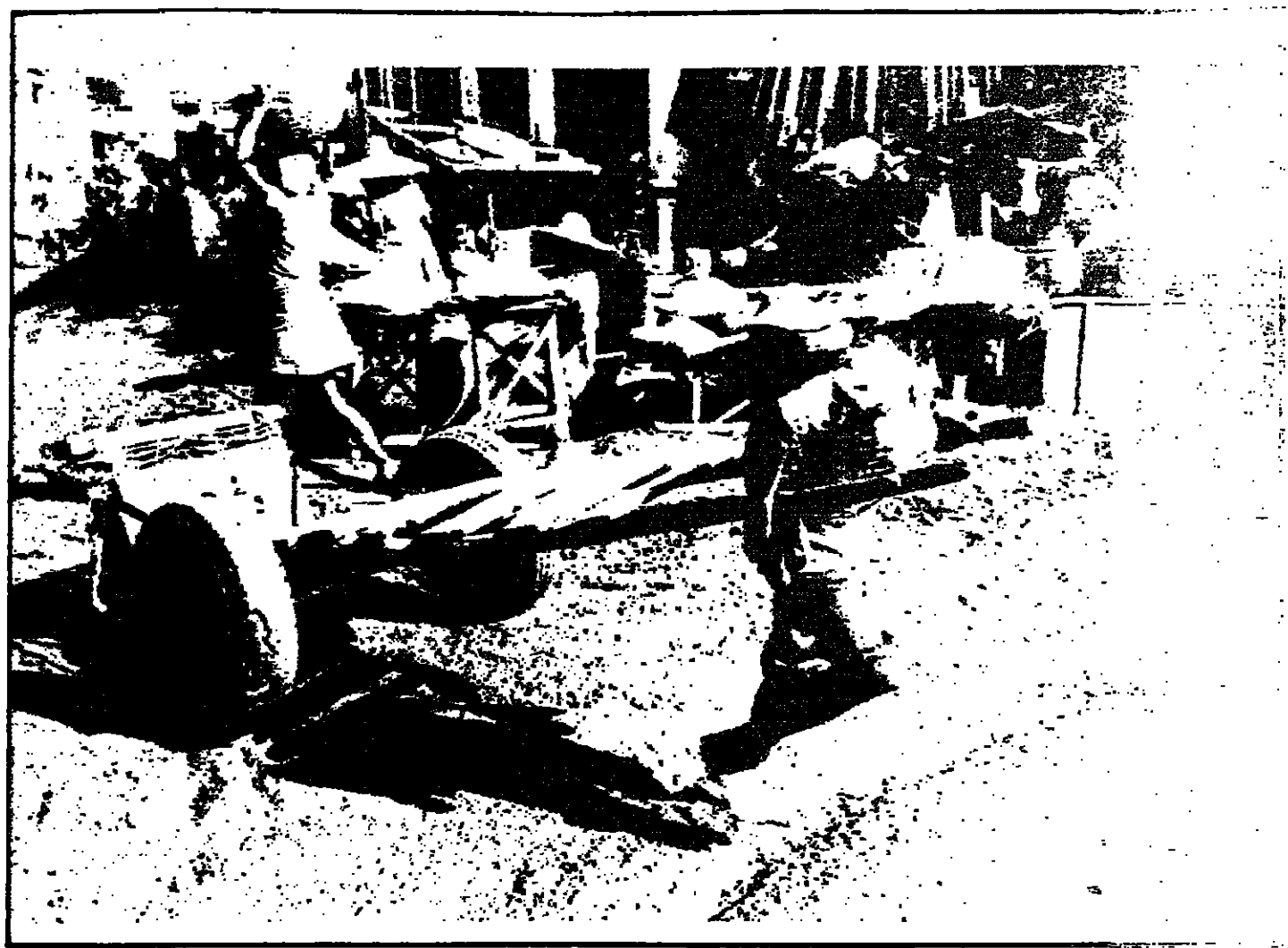
Previous reforestation projects had told the peasants that the trees belonged to the government, and could not be cut. "So the peasants feared the trees as alien vegetation whose presence on their land might eventually lead to expropriation of the land itself," said Murray.

To test farmer motivation, the project in some places paid farmers a bonus for every surviving tree after nine months. In other areas they made no such payment. A comparison showed that payments made little difference. Survival rates were the same — a very high average of 80 per cent, higher where rains were good.

The PADF project will not reproduce forests in Haiti. But the roots will help bind the soil, improving agriculture, reducing flooding and siltation, giving the peasants another cash crop and giving people a fuel to cook with.

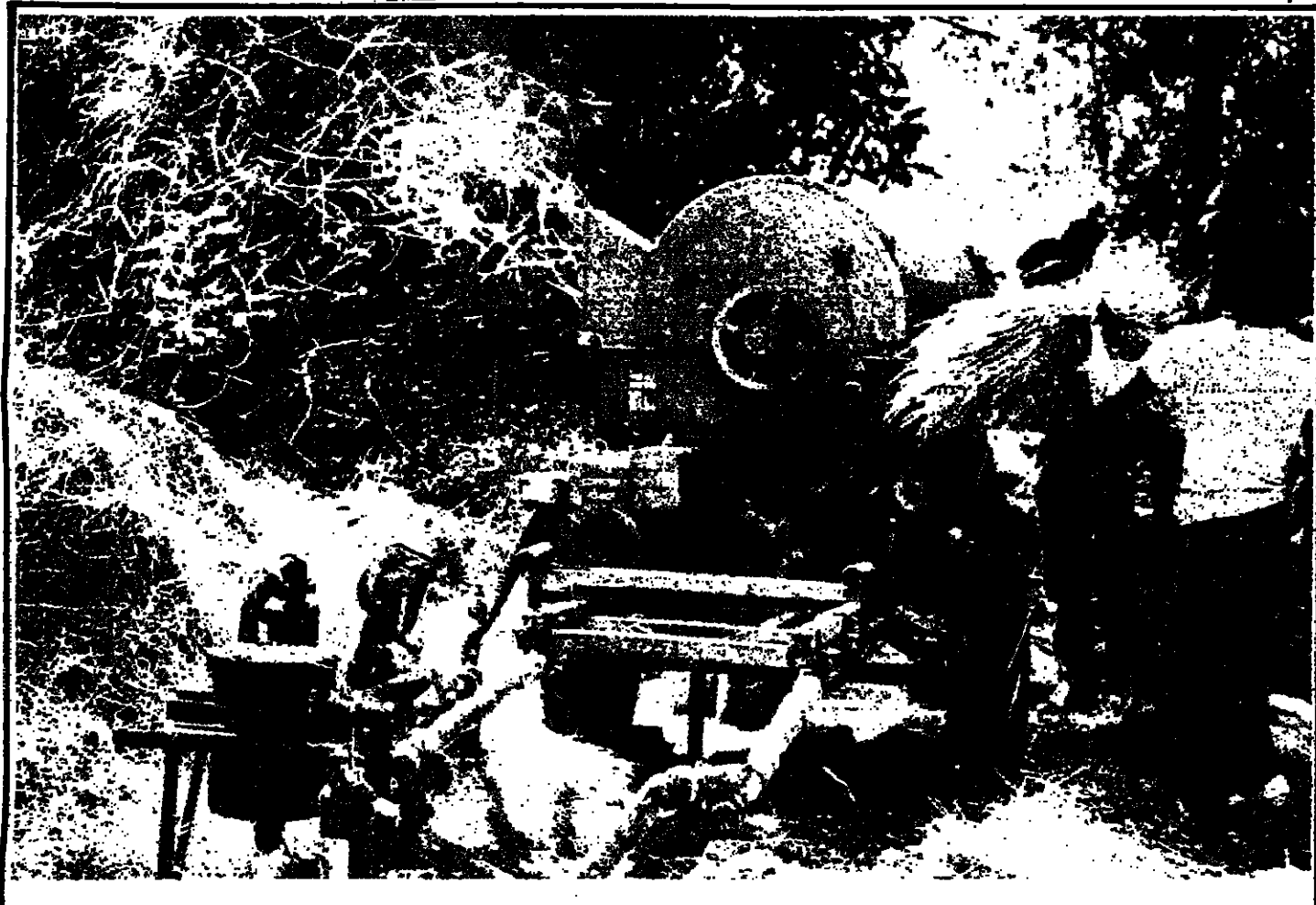
"We are convinced that this approach can be used in other parts of the tropical world as well," said Murray. "Haiti has been described by many as a case study in failure. It would be a marvellous historical paradox if, in this much pitied and much maligned island nation, the strategies were developed which eventually could lead to the reforestation of many tropical regions around the planet."

— Earthscan feature



The Haitian capital, Port-au-Prince, is surrounded by steep hills, so a rainstorm often brings mud washing through the streets. (Mark Edwards/Earthscan).

Philippines to use wood energy for development



A wheelbarrow-mounted charcoal gasifier (foreground) is providing the gas to run a mobile rice thresher in the Philippines countryside (Photo by Geoffrey Barnard/Earthscan).

By Geoffrey Barnard

MANILA — Tree farms are replacing oil wells in the Philippines. Electricity from the wood-fired power stations now under construction could cost roughly the same as from conventional oil-powered stations, and should save the country considerable foreign exchange.

At the same time, the marginal farmers who are being encouraged to grow wood as a cash crop could eventually earn five to 10 times their previous incomes from upland rice and maize.

Growing trees can also give the slash and burn cultivators and alternative income source, and effectively halt deforestation and help to protect the environment. The promise, and the problems, of "green energy" (using plants for fuel) has become such a major talking point worldwide that the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) adopted it as one of the three major themes (with acid rain and hazardous wastes) for this year's World Environment Day, 5 June.

But most countries are only talking about the potential of wood energy. The Philippines has successfully pioneered the use of wood for development.

The first of 14 wood-fired stations being built will come on stream in the next few months. The 70 stations planned for 1990 should generate a total of 200 meg-

awatts (MW) and provide jobs for 70,000 tree farming families.

The fast growing, giant "ipil ipil" tree (*Leucaena leucocephala*), which even adds nitrogen to the soil, is the main species being used. In the moist Philippines climate this tree gives an annual wood yield of 20 tonnes per hectare (nine tonnes per acre). It can be harvested after only four years, and regrows from the stump when it is cut.

The wood-fired plant at Cape Bolinao, in Pangasinan Province on the West coast of Luzon Island, is nearing completion. Built with French assistance, it is in the centre of a 1,100 hectare (2,700 acre) tree plantation.

The plantation is divided into 100 hectares (250 acre) sections, and each section is farmed by a group of 15-20 families, who form an association. These associations get loans for planting and maintenance costs, and to tide them over the first few years. The loan is repaid when the wood is harvested and sold.

With a guaranteed wood price equivalent to \$6.5 a tonne, the farmers can earn a steady income of \$1,200 a year.

An aerial cableway, similar to a ski-lift, will transport the harvested wood to the plant, where it will be dried, chipped and fed into a modern furnace producing steam to run a 3MW turbine.

The Philippines is one of the few countries which has succeeded in

developing a big charcoal-based "gasification" programme. Used extensively in fuel-short Europe during World War II, gasifiers turn such solid fuels as wood and charcoal into a combustible gas, which can run diesel and gasoline engines or be burnt directly in boilers or kilns to provide heat.

The country's gasifier effort has the same three goals as the wood-power programme: To provide an alternative, local energy source which saves foreign exchange; to generate income for rural people; and to help to conserve the environment.

This last goal — environmental conservation — could be the most difficult to achieve unless the development of tree plantations keeps pace with the development of gasification. Recent satellite photos show that the Philippines is only 30 per cent forested, though the government feels that 46 per cent coverage is necessary both for environmental reasons and to keep up the flow of timber exports.

The government's rural development agency, the Farm Systems Development Corporation, is coordinating the promotion of gasifiers while its subsidiary, the Gasifier Equipment Manufacturing Corporation (GEMCOR), produces and sells the gasifiers.

Annual production at GEMCOR's factory has expanded to 2,000 units since the company was

set up in 1981. The gasifiers are being sold to farmers, who are running them on their own land, or to small businesses, such as rice mills, or to big businesses, such as the government.

Bolton on gasifiers were used by many European countries during World War II, but when oil started to run out, the war gasifiers were usually overnight.

Though several countries have tried to revive the gasifier, the Philippines and Indonesia are the only ones to have made it commercially. GEMCOR's gasifier designs are much easier to use than the sophisticated models developed in Europe.

The apparent economics of the gasifier projects are king from the power projects, and the general European view is that gasifiers are the people's choice.

General Pedro, the main advocate of the gasifier programme, is visiting Third World countries recently. "It is a very good benefit ratio that the gasifiers, it is the best," he says.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

16:30 Koran
16:50 Cartoons
17:10 Black House
17:30 Old Couple
18:15 That's Incredible
19:05 Handicrafts
19:20 Program Review
19:30 News in Arabic
20:30 Local Programme
21:30 Cinema '83
22:15 Arabic Series
23:10 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Traff
21:10 Nanny
22:00 News in English
22:15 The Rules of Marriage (New Series)

RADIO JORDAN

835 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& partly on 95.60 KHz. SW

07:00 Morning Show
07:30 News Bulletin
08:00 Morning Show
08:05 News Summary
08:15 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
08:45 Pop Session
09:00 News Summary
09:15 Catch the Words
09:30 News Bulletin
09:45 Instrumentals
10:00 Science Report
10:15 Concert Hour
10:30 News Summary
10:45 Jazz Hour
10:55 Newsdesk
11:00 Date with a Star
11:15 Evening Show
11:30 News Summary
11:45 Evening Show
12:00 News Summary
12:15 Evening Show
12:30 News Summary
12:45 Evening Show
13:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newswatch 06:30 Orlando Gibbons
06:45 Financial Review 06:55 Reflections
07:00 World News 07:09 British Press Review 07:15 Letterbox 07:30 Parade 07:45 Letter from America
08:00 Newswatch 08:30 Countdown
09:00 World News 09:09 News about Britain 09:15 From Our Own Correspondent 09:30 Sarah and Company
10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections
10:15 The Pleasure's Yours 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 People and Politics 11:45 Sports Review
12:15 Classical Record Review 12:30 Religious Service 12:40 World News
12:50 World News 12:59 Commentary
13:15 Good Books 13:30 Short Story
13:45 The Tony Mynar Request Show
14:30 In Trust for the Nation 17:00 Radio Newswatch 17:15 Concert Hall
18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary
18:15 From Our Own Correspondent
18:35 Financial Review 18:45 Letter from America 19:00 World News 19:09 Meridian 19:40 Reflections 19:45 Special 20:00 World News 20:09 News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newswatch
20:30 Brain of Britain 1983 21:00 Parade 21:15 Women of Genie Are Rare
22:00 World News 22:09 Commentary
22:15 Letterbox 22:30 Sunday Half-Hour 23:00 Love and Mr. Lewisham
23:15 The Pleasure's Yours 24:00 World News 00:09 Science in Action 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Special 01:00 World News 01:09 Commentary 01:15 Letter from America 01:30 Alternative Proms

VOICE OF AMERICA

KHz 1260, 1465, 7200, 15205, 11725

05:00 The Breakfast Show: News, Information, Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listener's Questions, Science Digest, News Summary at 30 minutes past the hour. 17:00 News 17:10 News Horizons and New Products 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 International Viewpoints 18:30 Music USA Standards 19:00 News 19:10 Critic's Choice 19:30 Special English News and Features

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

"Recycling," an ecology exhibit, at the Goethe Institute.
Paintings by Muntir Keilani at the Alia Art Gallery.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267
American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haga Arts Centre 665195
Hussein Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qaf'a (Crashed Helicopter). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mountazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30122.
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City. Closed. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes,

weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24390.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Amman International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist Church in Shmeisani, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

02:48 Fajr
04:28 (Sunrise) Shuruq
11:34 Dhuhur
12:15 Asr
18:41 Maghrib
20:20 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (08) 33250, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

08:05 Tripoli, Larnaca (LI)
08:45 Cairo (RU)
08:55 Aqaba (RU)
09:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RU)
09:30 Jeddah (RU)
09:45 Kuwait (RU)
10:15 Beirut (RU)
10:35 Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
13:40 Kuwait (KU)
15:20 Jeddah (SV)
15:30 Baghdad (IA)
15:55 London (RU)
16:30 Cairo (RU)
16:45 Athens (RU)
16:55 Aqaba (RU)
17:00 Brussels, Frankfurt (RU)
17:15 New York, Vienna (RU)
17:30 Paris, Geneva (RU)
18:30 Cairo (RU)
19:05 Cairo (RU)
19:30 Rome (RU)
19:50 London (EA)
20:15 Beirut (MEA)
22:00 Zurich, Athens, Damascus (SR)
00:30 Cairo (EU)
00:30 Cairo (RU)
00:45 Baghdad (RU)
01:40 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

04:45 Cairo (RU)
05:40 Damascus, Frankfurt (LI)
07:00 Aqaba (RU)
07:50 Cairo (EA)
09:00 Rome (Alitalia)
09:05 Beirut (MEA)
09:05 Larnaca, Tripoli (LI)
10:30 Athens (RU)
10:45 Athens (RU)
11:00 Amsterdam, New York (RU)
11:45 Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
12:30 Cairo (RU)
14:30 Kuwait (RU)
14:30 Aqaba (RU)
15:00 Aqaba (RU)
16:30 Baghdad (IA)
16:50 Jeddah (SV)
18:45 Beirut (RU)
19:00 Kuwait (RU)
19:05 Dhahran (RU)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jls
Belgian franc 71.1 / 71.5
Dutch guilder 126.6 / 127.4
Egyptian pound 331 / 335.3
French franc 47.1 / 47.4
Iraqi dinar 490.6 / 498.7
Italian lire (for 100) 23.4 / 24.1
Japanese yen (for 100) 150.9 / 151.8
Kuwaiti dinar 1334.7 / 1240.2
Lebanese lira 84.2 / 85
Omani rial 1042.2 / 1049.5
Qatari riyal 90 / 90.9
Saudi riyal 104.7 / 105.3
Swedish crown 47.5 / 47.8
Swiss franc 171.2 / 172.2
Syrian lira 63 / 63.6
UAE dirham 98.3 / 99
U.K. sterling pound 563.6 / 567
U.S. dollar 361.5 / 363.5
W. German mark 141.9 / 142.8

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

A drop in temperature is expected, with low clouds and northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg.C

Amman 14/25
Aqaba 21/33
Desert 15/33
Jordan Valley 19/35

Yesterday's high temperatures:
Amman 31, Aqaba 36. Humidity readings: Amman 25 per cent, Aqaba 21 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 7511
Fire, fire, fire, police 198
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 142, 2111, 37777
Police rescue 142, 2111, 37777
Police headquarters 24141
Traffic police 36304-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-6
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 33333

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman 44214-4
Al-Khalid Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42562
Mallat, J. Amman 250 / 40
Palestine, Shmeisani 664171-7
Shmeisani Hospital 664131-7
University Hospital 845843
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667154
Al-Mushter Hospital 667227-9
The Islamic, Abdali 665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164
Indian, Al-Yahya 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marja 91611

NIGHT DUTY

Dr. Ahmad Al Daqqa 76719

AMMAN:

Dr. Ahmad Al Daqqa 76719

GENERAL

Jordan Television
Radio Jordan
Ministry of Tourism
Hotel complaints
Price complaints
Telephone
Information
Jordan and Middle East
Overseas calls
Cable or telegram
Repair service

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jls per kg.
Apple (American) 500 / 450
Apple (Double Red) 300 / 250
Apple (Golden) 250 / 200
Apple (French) 500 / 450
Apple (Stark) 250 / 200
Banana 270 / 220
Banana (Mokammar) 230 / 200
Beans 220 / 180
Beans (broad) 100 / 70
Cabbage 120 / 80
Carrot 160 / 120
Carrot (white) 180 / 150
Cherries 800 / 600
Coconut 300 / 250
Cucumber (large) 160 / 120
Cucumber (small) 260 / 200
Eggplant (large) 180 / 150
Eggplant (small) 250 / 200
Fakous 160 / 120
Garlic 220 / 180
Grapefruit 150 / 120

Grapes 120 / 100
Grape leaves 120 / 100
Lemon 200 / 150
Liquors 200 / 150
Marrow (large) 120 / 100
Marrow (small) 22 / 20
Mellon 200 / 150
Onion (dry) 200 / 150
Onion (green) 200 / 150
Okra 200 / 150
Oranges 120 / 100
Peaches 120 / 100
Pears 200 / 150
Pepper (Sweet) 200 / 150
Pepper (Hot Green) 200 / 150
Potatoes 120 / 100
Radish 120 / 100
Spinach 200 / 150
Tomatoes 200 / 150
Turnip 200 / 150
Watermelon 120 / 100

SPORTS

Lloyd becomes second woman to score fifth French Open title

PARIS (R) — American second seed Chris Evert Lloyd won her fifth French Open tennis title Saturday, beating unseeded Mima Jausovec of Yugoslavia, the 1977 champion here, 6-1, 6-2 in a one-sided final.

Under a blazing sun, Lloyd needed just 65 minutes to beat Jausovec and claim her 15th grand-slam title.

The victory kept Lloyd in the hunt for a one-million-dollar bonus being offered by the International Tennis Federation (ITF) to the next player, man or woman, to hold all four grand-slam titles—the Australian, French, Wimbledon and U.S.—at once.

For the purposes of the prize, she now holds the Australian and French titles. Although she is the reigning U.S. Open champion, details of the bonus were announced after she won that title in New York last September, a senior tennis official said here.

Lloyd, who picked up \$70,000 in prize money for the win, completely dominated the final.

Jausovec has never won in 14 meetings with the 28-year-old American, who has reached at least the semifinals of every grand-slam tournament she has entered since 1974 and has been named World Champion three times by the ITF.

Lloyd, married to British Davis Cup player John Lloyd, applied the pressure from the start, breaking Jausovec's serve in the opening game and racing to a 3-0 lead as the Yugoslav managed to win only four points.

Jausovec broke back to take the fourth game as Lloyd made some

uncharacteristic unforced errors, but the 1977 champion failed to hold her own serve and Lloyd wrapped up the first set in 28 minutes.

The second set was on very much the same pattern as the Yugoslav struggled against Lloyd's remorseless ground strokes.

Lloyd's win means that she has equalled the record of Australia's Margaret Court, who also collected five French Open titles between 1962 and 1973.

"At the age of 28 you appreciate your victories more because you understand better the work that goes into them. At 28 I'm working more now to prepare my game mentally and physically," Lloyd said.

Lloyd said her toughest match of the tournament was in the quarter-finals against 1981 champion Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, who took a set from the American before going down. "Hana played some very flashy shots and after that match I played better," Lloyd said.

Lloyd went on to an easy straight sets win over third-seed Andrea Jaeger to reach the final.

Jausovec, a diminutive 26-year-old righthander from Maribor, Yugoslavia, said: "It was very difficult to keep my mental attitude up during the match. I've had a difficult beginning of the season. I think Chris played very well and I don't think I played my best."

Grand Prix team in battle of nerves

DETROIT (R) — The competition between turbocharged and conventionally-powered engines may develop into psychological warfare before Sunday's second Detroit Grand Prix, last year's winner, John Watson of Britain, said Friday.

Watson, who also won at Long Beach earlier this year, said passing would be difficult and the turbo cars might not want to risk taking a planned pit stop, which they have been doing this year.

"That decision will be made on the day of the race," Watson told Reuters in an interview.

"No one is going to tip their hand before they have to. They're not going to be putting ads in the newspaper."

Watson, who drives a McLaren

powered by the traditional eight-cylinder Cosworth engine, said it might be unwise for the powerful turbos to make deliberate pit stops to change tyres and add fuel.

"Overtaking on this course is very hard and they may not want to chance trying to go through the entire field," said Watson, who won here last year after starting in 17th position on the grid.

Watson said if the turbos qualified up front, as expected, at least some of them might be set up with enough fuel and appropriate tyres to go the entire 250 kilometres.

"They'll just try to stay out in front during the whole race," he said.

The veteran of 143 Formula One races said that the turbo teams, especially Renault, Ferrari and Brabham, could set up one car to go the whole distance and prepare the other to make a pit stop.

There are two major advantages to stopping for turbo cars, which are hard on tyres and fuel.

Jordanian team bags 1st Ambassadors Cup

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian national tennis team Saturday defeated an American-British team in the first Annual Ambassadors Cup competition.

Each team put up six singles and three doubles teams. After the singles matches Jordan was losing badly, 4-2. But the home team came through triumphantly in the doubles by sweeping all three to win the event 5-4. Particularly worthy of mention is the team of juniors, Nasser Kamal and Zeyad Dajani who defeated Alister McNeil (summer coach at the RAC) and Seymour Dewitt in three sets.

The cup was presented to captain Abdalla Khalil and coach Maureen Stalla by Mr. Ahmad Khalil and American Charge d'Affaires, Ed Djerejian.

Amman Little League

June 3, 1983

T-ball: Juniors
Play-off game

AIK 30

Chase Manhattan 15

Baseball: Mids
Play-off game

Ellis 7

Intercon 6

Baseball: Mids
All-star game

Intercon, Cairo-Amman Ellis 24
Telcom, International Traders, Citibank 6

Baseball: Seniors

All-star game
Salute 13, Royal Falcons and Foxboro all-stars 7.

FINAL TEAM STANDINGS

T-ball: Juniors

1. AIK
2. Chase Manhattan
3. Alfa Laval
4. Marriott
5. Grindlay's
6. Arab Wings
7. American Express
8. Jordan Express

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7

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6

Baseball: Mids

1. Telcom
2. Ellis
3. Intercon
4. Cairo-Amman Bank
5. Citibank
6. International Traders

6

1

6

2

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4

1

6

Baseball: Seniors

1. Salute
2. Royal Falcons
3. Foxboro

9

1

1

8



AIK: Winners of T-ball Juniors group.



TELCOM: Winners of Baseball Mids group.



SALUTE: Winners of Baseball Seniors group.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

The Banque Nationale de Paris (BNP), representative office in Amman, announces that the office's new telephone numbers are as follows:

24461, 41932.

EMBASSY OF INDIA REQUIRES AN

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At the Royal Cultural Centre.

Sat. June 4 — 4:30 p.m. — Family Concert Programme.

Mon. June 6 — 8 p.m. — Evening Concert Programme.

Tickets: Family Concert — JD 2 — Adults

JD 1 — Students/children

Evening Concert JD 3 — Adults

JD 2 — Students/children

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Tel: 24854

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Tel: 667158

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Come and see for yourself

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Wadi Saqra Street
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THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION WADI SEER VILLAGES WATER SUPPLY PROJECT TENDER No. 10/83

The Water Supply Corporation invites tenders for the construction of the Wadi Seer villages water supply project. Contracting firms registered by Ministry of Public Works as class I.II.III contractors for water and sewerage projects and the experienced contractors who have previously worked with Water Supply Corporation on water supply projects, in addition to foreign contractors can obtain the tender documents from the Procurement and Tendering Section of Water Supply Corporation; Jabal Amman 3rd Circle, Amman Jordan tel: 44215-44216 P.O. Box (5012) Amman on payment of JD 50 (non-refundable).

Last date for submission of the tender document is Monday July 4, 1983 before 10 noon.

Yasin El-Kayed
Director General

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION MRAIGHA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT (RAS EN-NAQB) TENDER No. 11/83

The Water Supply Corporation invites tenders for the construction of Mraigha water supply project. Contracting firms registered by the Ministry of Public Works as class I.II.III contractors for water and sewerage projects and experienced contractors who have previously worked with Water Supply Corporation on water supply projects, in addition to foreign contractors can obtain the tender documents from the Procurement and Tendering Section of Water Supply Corporation; Jabal Amman 3rd Circle Amman, Jordan tel: 44215-44216 P.O. Box (5012) Amman on payment of JD 50 (non-refundable).

Last date for submitting of the tender document is Monday July 4, 1983 before 10 noon.

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Director General

Norway lowers bank rate

OSLO (R) — The Norwegian government Friday announced a cut of one percentage point in the country's bank rate to stimulate investment in business and construction.

The rate, which rose from seven per cent to nine in 1979, will be brought back down to eight per cent next Monday, a government statement said Friday.

Since World War II there has been general understanding between the government and private banks that the bank rate should work as a base interest rate to which other rates should be adjusted. The bank rate thus determines the cost of borrowing money in Norway.

Most political parties have welcomed the cut as a step in the right direction, although the opposition Labour Party's financial spokesman, Mr. Gunnar Berge, called on the government to lower interest rates for state bank loans as well.

Such a step would have a stimulating effect, he said, strengthening industry in general and checking its costs. Labour, he added, would continue to demand a general one per cent reduction of all interest rates.

Romanian merchant ships refuse to pay straits fees

ANKARA (R) — Romanian merchant ships have refused to pay transit fees in the Bosphorus and Dardanelles straits for over three weeks, running up a debt of around \$100,000, it was learned Friday.

Confirming a newspaper report, a spokesman for shipping agents acting for the Romanian state shipping company told Reuters that an order to stop paying had been received on May 10.

He said no reason had been given in the order. An average of four Romanian ships use the straits each day, he added.

In March, Turkey ended a four month dispute over the charges for sanitary, lighting and life-saving services by cutting the fees by 80 per cent.

Soviet, Bulgarian and Romanian ships who had been refusing to meet the fees then resumed payment.

Shipping sources in Istanbul said Friday Soviet ships were still paying normally. They did not know why the Romanians had stopped payments.

The row earlier arose over a tenfold increase in the fees imposed by Turkey late last year. They were later reduced.

Oman Housing Bank gets multi-currency loan

BAHRAIN (R) — The Oman Housing Bank will sign on Wednesday a multi-currency loan for the equivalent of \$43.5 million, joint lead manager Arab Bank Ltd said Saturday.

The government-guaranteed loan will be in three tranches, and for seven years with a three-year grace period, it said.

The first tranche is for five million Omani riyals (\$14.5 million) at interest of 1.5 per cent over the Central Bank of Oman's maximum published rate for customer deposits.

The second tranche is for \$14.5 million and the third for the equivalent of \$14.5 million in Swiss francs, both at an interest rate of 3/4 percentage point over the Bahrain interbank offered rate for dollars.

There is also an option to convert the first and third tranches into dollars in the event of non-availability of riyals or Swiss francs, Arab Bank said.

The Housing Bank, jointly owned by the Omani government with about 61 per cent and the government of Kuwait with 39 per cent, was set up in 1977 to specialise in housing finance.

The Sultanate is on Wednesday due to sign another agreement for a \$300 million, seven year loan from a group of 42 banks.

The loan, to finance development projects, will carry interest at a margin of 1/2 point over London interbank offered rate for the first two years, rising to 3/4 point for the final five years.

Lagos may cut oil output

LAGOS (R) — Nigeria may have to trim its oil output this month to stay within its OPEC quota, but it has no intention of cutting its prices, official sources said Friday.

The sources said that May production was probably around 1.6 million barrels per day (b/d). In April it averaged 1.17 million b/d.

That meant production would have to drop in June to stay within the 1.335 million b/d quota set for Nigeria by OPEC.

Dollar likely to stay strong

LONDON (R) — The resurgent dollar is likely to stay strong for some time, creating a headache for many countries, although it could fall back later in the year, according to foreign exchange dealers and analysts.

The experts, polled by Reuters in major world trading centres, said that larger-than-expected growth in the U.S. money supply and the inconclusive outcome of the Williamsburg summit had led to expectations that U.S. interest rates would stay high, making the dollar even more attractive.

On Thursday the dollar hit a record high against the French franc for the sixth consecutive day of trading and was at its highest level for over six months against the West German mark.

The dollar's continued strength is thought almost certain to reopen the question of U.S. exchange rate policy.

Barely a week ago, the summit of seven major Western nations agreed to intervene on exchange markets when it was considered that it would be "helpful".

But at the time U.S. officials said the language of the summit declaration was so qualified it had little meaning.

"With the jump of the dollar this week European governments are increasingly inclined already to write off the agreement reached at Williamsburg," one European dealer said.

In the past France, supported by Italy, has sharply criticised high interest rates, which it says attracts too much investment money to the U.S. and slows economic recovery abroad.

Dealers say the dollar, a traditional haven in times of international crisis, has also been boosted by an apparent hardening of military tensions between the U.S. and the Soviet Union and renewed crisis in the Middle East.

They add that the strength of the U.S. stock market in the face of high domestic interest rates has also attracted investment demand for the dollar.

Many economists have blamed the high dollar for aggravating the problems of Third World countries in repaying foreign debts with more expensive dollars and in paying for imports, for which exporters demand dollars.

However dealers say the latest money supply figures show the U.S. has little room for interest rate cuts.

Some believe the Federal Reserve Board, (Fed), America's central bank, may soon be forced to tighten credit, thereby pushing rates even higher, in order to stop inflation taking off again.

Since January the narrowest measurement of money supply (M-1), based on current bank account levels and the number of bank notes in circulation, has been growing faster than planned.

Economists generally accept that higher interest rates would hamper recovery in both the U.S. and the world economy by choking off much-needed funds to industry.

Some dealers argue that a desire to keep the present fragile recovery going and avoid further criticism from abroad will stop the Fed increasing rates, but all agree there is now little scope for cuts.

In Frankfurt Friday the chairman of Citibank's economic committee, Mr. Lief Olsen, supported this view. He said he expected there would be little opportunity to cut interest rates in the near future.

Frankfurt dealers predict that the dollar will soon go through the 2.60 mark psychological barrier and say there is no reason for it to halt there.

The dollar last tested the 2.60 barrier last November after the death of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, but soon dropped back again.

The attitude of the Bundesbank, Germany's central bank, to foreign currency intervention will have an important effect on the dollar's direction, analysts said.

The central bank had already made it clear that it was not prepared to mount an all-out campaign against a high dollar and was unlikely to intervene to do anything other than correct large fluctuations, one analyst told Reuters.

Economists at major Swiss banks also believe the dollar will stay firm in the short term, around 2.05 and 2.15 Swiss francs, but they do expect a cut in U.S. interest rates towards the end of the year.

In Paris one foreign exchange dealer said the dollar, which went past 7.50 francs for the first time last week, could reach eight francs, exactly double its value three years ago.

The continued rise of the dollar against the French franc has exhausted half an emergency European community loan of 28 billion francs (\$3.7 billion) granted last month and France does not have sufficient foreign currency reserves to allow a sustained support operation.

Against the Italian lire the U.S. currency has already advanced from 1,270 in February to 1,508 and bankers in Milan and Rome feel it could reach 1,700 lire. But they expect it to fall back again after elections there on June 26.

Japanese economists say the yen should be higher than it presently is against the dollar because of a growing Japanese current account surplus this year put at \$20 billion, compared with \$9.18 billion last year.

They expect the yen to begin to strengthen towards the end of the year.

Riyadh, Bonn discuss boosting cooperation

RIYADH (R) — Saudi Arabia and West Germany Saturday discussed ways of boosting economic cooperation and the transfer of German technology to the kingdom, Saudi Finance and National Economy Minister Mohammad Ali Abal Khalil said.

He told the official Saudi Press Agency Saudi Arabia would seek West German expertise in the running of three new hospitals in the kingdom.

Sheikh Mohammad heads the Saudi side at a two-day regular meeting of the two countries' joint economic commission which opened here Saturday.

The West German side is headed by Economics Minister Otto Lambdorff, who arrived here Friday night.

Saudi Arabia's imports from West Germany were \$5.5 billion marks (about \$3.3 billion) last year and it is now the second largest non-European market for German products after the United States.

West Germany's imports of Saudi oil dropped by 28 per cent in 1982 to \$4.2 billion from \$5.9 billion in 1981, but still accounted for 23 per cent energy needs.

China, USSR to open border posts for trade

KASHGAR, China (R) — China and the Soviet Union have agreed to open two crossing posts on their long central Asian border to make trade exchanges easier after a break of more than two decades, according to a senior official in Kashgar.

The crossings, at Turugart near Kashgar in southern Xinjiang and at Yining 700 kilometres further north, will handle state-to-state and not local trade, deputy commissioner Mr. Eisa Shakir told Reuters.

He said the agreement provided for cross-border exchanges to begin on July 1.

A similar crossing point is being set up on the two countries' northern frontier, in Heilongjiang province, which Chinese officials say will handle only local trade.

Soviet sources in Peking said overall Sino-Soviet trade is set to rise by some 170 per cent this year to about \$800 million.

News of the steppe exchanges is a further sign of the limited thaw in relations between the two communist giants, frozen more than 20 years ago after a bitter ideological dispute.

Vice-foreign minister from the two sides began talks late last year on ways of normalising relations, with little sign yet of having found common ground.

China objects to several million Soviet troops along its border, to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, and to Kremlin support for Vietnamese action in Kampuchea.

It says these obstacles must be removed before tension can be defused. The Chinese have nevertheless allowed a controlled thaw in sporting, cultural and now trade exchanges.

Deputy Commissioner Shakir, speaking to visiting reporters last Monday, said: "We used to have trade between Xinjiang and Soviet Kirghizia just 120 kilometres away, but it stopped when the polemics began between the two countries."

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Volcker calls for effective management

NEW YORK (R) — Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker said Friday that the financial stability of the United States itself was dependent on the effective management of the crisis in international debts.

Speaking at New York university's graduation ceremony, the U.S. central banker said: "The effort to manage the international debt problem goes beyond vague and generalised concerns about political and economic stability of borrowing countries."

"The effort encompasses also the protection of our own financial stability and the markets for what we produce best."

Mr. Volcker noted that the creditors of Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela and other countries were the commercial banks of industrialised countries, especially the United States.

"Left untended, we could all too easily visualise a crisis that would reflect back on the capacity and willingness of those same banks to finance our own expansion," he said.

The United States is also threatened by a loss of exports because countries with debt problems cannot afford to import, he said.

Mr. Volcker said efforts to manage debt problems go beyond the capacity of international institutions, governments and central banks.

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

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"Your car is in bad shape. As a last resort, I'm filling the radiator with chicken soup."

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ANCKK

ITTYD

PROOCE

FITHES

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THE

Yesterday's Jumbles: GUEST AROMA DELUGE GUNNER

Answer: What some backseat drivers never seem to do—RUN OUT OF GAS

Peanuts

BUT I'M SO MUCH BIGGER THAN THE REST OF YOU...

IT IS THE MIDDLE OF MAY, THOUGH, ISN'T IT?

OH, WELL...

THIS IS SO EMBARRASSING...

Mutt 'n' Jeff

WHAT DO YOU CALL THAT CONTRAPTION?

IT'S THE LATEST THING, MUTT...

A TALL UMBRELLA FOR SHORT PEOPLE!

Andy Capp

WHY DO I FEEL SO BLUE?

IT'S DAFT TO FEEL THIS WAY WITHOUT REASON.

WILL YOU TAKE ME BACK, PET?

I GUESS SO.

I MIGHT AS WELL AVE A REASON.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1983.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A beautiful day for meditation and studying a philosophy of life under which to operate in the days ahead. Take time to make plans that could give you more abundance.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Talk over with loved one how to have better relations and more happiness in the future. Exercise your good judgment.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You have to be more sensible where practical plans are concerned to gain your most cherished aims. Be logical.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Plan what to do for those who have done you favors and show your appreciation. Plan time for personal pleasure.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Engage in a new kind of recreation that will bring you more pleasure today. Strive for increased happiness.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Contact friends and discuss important plans you have in mind. Be more precise in handling your personal affairs.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A new approach at new ideas will make them work more successfully for you. Allow time for recreational activities.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Make those changes in your environment that will be helpful to your welfare. Take no risks with your reputation.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Good day to analyze what you most want to achieve in the future and make plans to carry through successfully.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Study every facet of your life and then gain advice from advisers you trust. Express happiness with closest tie.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Attend to regular routines early in the day so you'll have more time for recreation later. Be more cheerful.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Taking part in public affairs can prove most satisfying and interesting today. Make this a worthwhile day.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Your hunches are accurate now, so be sure to follow them. Allow time to engage in favorite hobby with congenials.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have an uncanny knack for coming up with the truth in any given situation but could be harsh in judgment unless taught early in life to have more compassion for others. Politics would be a good field here.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword

by Kathryn Righter

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ACROSS | 22 Tennis great | 41 Steep embankment | 10 Former New Zealand PM |
| 1 Provo's state | 24 Pries | 43 Move in a lazy manner | 11 French schools |
| 5 Allows | 25 Premium of currency | 44 Calendar abbr. | 12 Diamond-head's state |
| 9 Battery items | 26 Ammonia derivative | 45 Denounced | 13 Very, in music |
| 11 Prehistoric instrument | 28 Integers: abbr. | 47 Condemned | 15 Man from Madrid |
| 13 Simple abbr. | 29 Source of Solomon's wealth | 50 Scattered | 20 Military award |
| 14 Accessories for tourists | 30 Part of RSVP | 53 Holding devices | 23 Prepares texts |
| 16 Bent forward | 31 Finesse | 54 Sailing materials | 25 Spring month |
| 17 Intimidate | 32 Greasy | 55 Cuts | 27 Actor Ron |
| 18 Small drink | 34 Alphabetic trio | 56 Opening Give temporary use of | 29 Grain |
| 19 Small child | 37 Spots | | 32 Lost color |
| 21 Fleming or Smith | 40 Cuckoos | | 33 Anoints, old style |
| | | | 34 Entrance |
| | | | 35 Legal profession |
| | | | 36 Dries to make crackly |
| | | | 38 Armadas |
| | | | 39 Sole of a shoe |
| | | | 41 Hunting dog |
| | | | 42 Sea bird |
| | | | 45 Australian animal |
| | | | 46 Golf stroke |
| | | | 49 Large group |
| | | | 51 Level |

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

PEACHES MORIE WAP
SUNSHINE FROM A TR
PUTTING FOOTPRINTS
ARID COY KINDDLE
SERIA KEYS GSA
DEVS PREMIER
EATYOURHEADABOUT
TREE MISERY
STRAISSE EWES
WIST SWAP ANITE
GUTHOR ONIA SCAT
PUTTING FOOTPRINTS
AGE GLEE STIERRA
SOS ELIAN VPRES

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MOBTD

Weinberger can confirm sub reports

OSLO (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said Saturday he had information confirming that Soviet submarines had entered Norwegian and Swedish waters.

People who know best are sure that it was the case, "and information I have fully confirms what they have said," he told a press conference here.

Mr. Weinberger said Moscow have several motives for sending its submarines into Scandinavian waters — to gather information, as a form of intimidation, or to demonstrate that the Soviet Union did not respect the sovereignty of other nations.

Germans look for motive behind Czech's rampage

FRANKFURT, West Germany (R) — Investigators said Saturday they hoped a critically-wounded teacher could help them establish what drove a gunman to go berserk in a village school, killing three children and two adults.

During 30 minutes of shooting Friday, described by police as a bloodbath, Czechoslovak psychology graduate Karel Charva, 34, fired about 40 bullets inside the school at Eppstein near here before killing himself with a shot through the mouth.

Two girls and a boy aged 12 or 13, a policeman and a teacher were killed. Thirteen children and one teacher were seriously wounded and 57 other children were treated for shock.

A police spokesman said that investigators hoped as soon as possible to question German and English teacher Franz-Adolf Gelhaar, 46, who appeared to have been Charva's initial target.

Charva, who was granted asylum in West Germany in 1971, asked for Mr. Gelhaar on arrival at the school. He was directed to classroom 213 and immediately shot the teacher in the stomach in front of the class. Mr. Gelhaar is critically ill in hospital.

But the police spokesman said Mr. Gelhaar might not be strong enough to talk to police Saturday

and investigators could have to wait until Monday for his evidence about the shootings.

Charva, who was single and lived alone in a suburb of Frankfurt, was described by neighbours as "quiet and always polite" and as a "man who kept himself to himself".

The neighbours told journalists he had lived since spring 1980 in the suburb and rarely received visits. Police said he had been working recently as a taxi driver.

They said Charva seemed to have no obvious connection with the school and a search of his flat gave no clue to a motive.

Paris not to be venue for confab on Palestine

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies)

— The International Committee on the question of Palestine has decided not to push the issue of holding its major conference in Paris in August. The decision, taken Thursday, came after months of negotiations with the French government, which reportedly is reluctant to have the meeting in France even though it would be at UNESCO headquarters.

The French have told the conference organisers that they feared the meeting would ignite anti-semitic incidents and draw terrorists from all over the Middle East. A group of French Jews also threatened to summon pickets from all over Europe to demonstrate against the conference.

Referring to the terrorist bomb attack on a kosher restaurant in the Jewish quarter of Paris last year, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson told the national assembly last month that the U.N. conference would be held "at a particularly unhappy period for the French because it marks the anniversary of racist events, of anti-semitic attacks that we deplore and deplore again".

U.N. officials said, nevertheless, that the French government did not officially inform the secretary-general that it did not want the conference in Paris.

Geneva and Vienna, both cities with large U.N. facilities, have been mentioned. However, the Swiss have said they fear they could not guarantee the safety of the 1,000 delegates expected to attend, and the Austrians say Vienna lacks a suitable vacant meeting place.

Some delegates doubt that the conference will be held at all this year. The conference was set for Aug. 16 to 27 at UNESCO headquarters in Paris by a vote of the General Assembly last year. At the time of the vote, France abstained.

The United States voted against the resolution and has continued to maintain its objections to the conference. The United States feels, U.S. officials say, that the conference "will only degenerate into a propaganda exercise and will not add anything to the negotiations currently underway to solve the problem".

U.S. praises Egyptian role

WASHINGTON (Agencies)

— Egypt and the United States now share a "special relationship," Nicholas Veliotis, assistant secretary of state for the Near East and South Asia was quoted as saying at the opening session of the Egypt-U.S. business council meeting Friday.

According to Mr. Veliotis, the relationship's unique nature, is upon "shared goals and concerns" about peace and stability in the Middle East.

Referring to the search for peace as the "bedrock" of Egyptian and U.S. ties, Mr. Veliotis praised Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and his public statements calling for the withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon.

A letter from President Reagan was read to the audience of Egyptian and American businessmen who were meeting under the sponsorship of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

The letter praised Egypt's role "in building stability on the Middle East" and for the "Wise Counsel" it has given in providing insight in to regional problems. The letter lauded Egypt for the support it has given to President Reagan's Sept. 1 peace initiative, and called Egypt the "leader" in supporting a comprehensive peace initiative for the Middle East.

Tamil rebels kill politician

COLOMBO (R) — Guerrillas

fighting for a separate Tamil state in Sri Lanka shot dead a politician of the ruling United National Party (UNP) in the northern town of Jaffna, police said.

Sinnathamby Thilagar, 57, a chief supervisor in Jaffna state hospital, was gunned down while reading a newspaper before starting work.

The shooting took place only hours after the government announced it was giving new emergency powers to security forces to deal with the guerrilla violence.

The guerrilla have also been blamed for killing at least 30 policemen, three soldiers and two airmen, as well as several pol-

Gandhi's party expected to do well in Kashmir

SRINAGAR, Kashmir (R)

— Assembly elections in Jammu and Kashmir Sunday are likely to underline the divide between the mainly Muslim north and Hindu south of the disputed mountain territory.

The sensitive frontier state bordering Pakistan and China votes for a 76-seat local assembly after a campaign marred by clashes between supporters of the two main contestants.

Fighting flared Saturday in the Kashmir capital of Srinagar as Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was addressing an election meeting on the final day of campaigning, and local residents said at least 60 people were injured.

Police used tear-gas and batons to disperse gangs of rival political supporters who hurled bricks and stones in running battles through parts of the rain-drenched capital for around four hours.

Eyewitnesses said bands of youths from Mrs. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party battled flag-waving members of the locally-ruling national Conference Party.

Earlier violence in the election campaign has cost at least three lives and around 1,500 people have been reported injured.

Mrs. Gandhi, an apparently tireless campaigner, threw her full weight into the Congress drive against the Conference Party.

Pakistan and India have fought two wars over the territory and political analysts agree Sunday's voting will probably highlight differences between the predominantly Muslim population of the Kashmir Valley and the low-lying Jammu region, which has a big Hindu population.

The last elections were held in 1977 when the Conference led by Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, the old "lion of Kashmir" who dominated the politics of the state for half a century before his death last September, took 47 seats overall.

The Congress Party took only 11 seats last time but is now tipped to make a much bigger dent in the Conference support from the 31 million electorate.

The Conference is led by Sheikh Abdullah's son, Farouq Abdullah, who took over from his father as chief minister.

The north-south divide has already led to demands by some politicians in Jammu City, the winter capital, for a division of the state.

Pakistan controls one third of Kashmir.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Jayewardene postpones Pakistan visit

ISLAMABAD (R) — A six-day state visit to Pakistan by Sri Lankan President Julius Jayewardene has been postponed because of the illness of President Mohammad Zia Ul-Haq, the Foreign Ministry announced Saturday. The announcement said the visit, due to have begun on June 8, would now be rescheduled. Gen. Zia, 58, underwent a gall-bladder operation on Wednesday, and officials said he was making a fast recovery at a military hospital in Rawalpindi.

Indo-Pak talks end satisfactorily

ISLAMABAD (R) — The foreign ministers of Pakistan and India ended four days of talks on bilateral relations here Saturday, satisfied with the inaugural meeting of a joint commission set up in March to improve cooperation. At a news conference Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao said modest but useful progress was made, while Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said the joint commission laid a solid foundation on which to build better relations. The joint commission decided to tackle lesser problems before turning to negotiations on thorny issues like a no-war pact.

Dowry demand causes 3 deaths

PEKING (R) — The fiancé of a girl whose father demanded a large dowry killed himself, his girlfriend and her grandmother by blowing up her family home, a Canton newspaper reported. The Yangcheng Evening News said Shen Xiangfu held his girlfriend Deng Juhua close to him as he set light to explosives. They were both killed instantly, along with her grandmother, and her sister was seriously injured. The paper said Deng's father, a peasant on a commune northeast of Canton, wanted a dowry of 5,000 yuan (\$2,500) and was furious that his daughter continued her relationship with Shen when he could not afford such a large sum.

U.S. bans artificial hair implants

WASHINGTON (R) — The age-old search for a remedy for baldness suffered a setback when a U.S. federal agency banned the sale of artificial hair fibres for scalp implants. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) said that contrary to advertising claims, the costly and often painful technique of implanting thousands of synthetic fibres into the scalp was not effective either in stimulating natural hair or hiding baldness. The agency said it had received more than 300 consumer complaints about the artificial hair implants. These included cases of infection, facial swelling, severe pain, scarring and permanent loss of remaining real hair.

Man sent to jail for whistling

BIRMINGHAM, England (R) — Non-stop whistler Larry Parry was behind bars Saturday for whistling in a court where he was charged with whistling to the annoyance of neighbours. Parry, a 63-year-old bachelor, had been bound over on Wednesday to keep the peace in the block of flats where his whistling was described as akin to the sound of a high-pitched kettle. But he failed to obey the court order and kept whistling when he was brought back before magistrates Friday. Sentence: 14 days in jail for contempt of court. Why can't Parry stop whistling? "I have always loved whistling and I don't even know when I'm doing it," he told reporters after he had been bound over.

Peru gets new civil guard chief

LIMA (R) — The Peruvian government has appointed a specialist in anti-guerrilla warfare to head the country's paramilitary civil guard. Gen. Juan Balaguer Morales replaced Gen. Rodolfo Gramam Morales (no relation), who resigned Friday for undisclosed

Paris cracks down on right-wing police

PARIS (R) — The French government replaced two senior police chiefs Friday night after demonstrations in Paris by 2,500 right-wing policemen angered by the murder of two comrades.

The demonstrators yelled insults at Interior Minister Gaston Defferre and Security Minister Joseph Franceschi, demanding the resignation of Mr. Defferre and Justice Minister Robert Badinter.

The socialist government, accused by some police of not being tough enough with criminals, ordered an immediate inquiry into the demonstration.

It announced the dismissal of Paul Cousseran, director-general of the national police, and said it had accepted the resignation of Paris police chief Jean Perier.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy warned that police officers who questioned the authority of the state would be punished.

Spokesmen for socialist police unions condemned the demonstration which followed funeral ceremonies for the two men killed

on Tuesday in Paris.

But they also accused the government of political cowardice in its attitude to law and order and called for a joint meeting with Mr. Defferre to discuss their grievances.

Justice Minister Badinter has been the target of much police criticism as a result of court and prison reforms liberalising the treatment of young offenders.

Some police still resent the government's abolition of the death penalty and accuse left-wing magistrates of being actively anti-police.

Defence Minister Charles Hernu announced new restrictions on the sales of rifles and pump-action shotguns following the killings and the shooting on Thursday of another policeman, who is still in critical condition.

Police unions have also voiced resentment at the use made of police to suppress recent student demonstrations against university reforms which degenerated into violence.

Sheikha awarded \$81m

LOS ANGELES (R) — Belgian-born sheikha Dena Al-Fassi, awarded what could be a record \$81-million legal separation from her Saudi Arabian husband, declared as she wiped away tears: "The money means nothing to me."

"All I want is my children back," the 24-year-old sheikha told reporters as she hugged friends and her lawyers in a tearful courtroom scene Friday night.

In assessing communal property, Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Robert Fainer had added up a glittering list of goods said to be in the possession of Sheikh Mohammad Al-Fassi, 28, a billionaire businessman.

As the courtroom sat in silence, he quietly read out items and set values: "Jewellery — 70 million; Two Boeing 707 airliners, \$12 million and \$2 million; A yacht, \$15 million; 10 acres (four hectares) in Saudi Arabia, \$6 million; A house outside London, \$1 million."

The list went on until its value reached \$163,069,000 to be divided by the couple under California law.

But two things marred the settlement for sheikha Dena. Her

husband has taken their two sons and two daughters, aged between three and five — two were adopted — to Saudi Arabia from the United States, and she said she has not seen them for eight months.

One of her lawyers, divorce expert Marvin Mitchelson, admitted his firm will have a difficult time collecting money on much of the communal property in the sheikha's possession.

"We have a long journey to go," he told reporters, adding he had never heard of a bigger settlement in a legal separation case in a U.S. court.

The sheikha, who married his wife — the first of three he has taken — eight years ago, was declared in default by Judge Rainer earlier this week for failing to give evidence and did not appear at the hearings.

This meant the sheikha could not oppose evidence by his wife before Judge Fainer granted her the legal separation.

The petite sheikha, who wore a frilly blouse under a padded black jacket and a flowing white skirt, told the court she estimated communal property was worth \$1 billion when she separated from her husband in January 1982.

Irish guerrilla gets 5 consecutive life terms

BELFAST (R) — An Irish nationalist guerrilla said to have planned a bomb attack at the wedding of Prince Charles and Princess Diana in 1981 was jailed for life Friday for five murders.

Harry Kirkpatrick, 26, confessed to the murders and to 72 other charges. He is reported to have made statements to police implicating 18 members of the outlawed Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) in terrorist activities.

Three weeks ago the INLA took his wife hostage and has threatened to kill her if Kirkpatrick testifies against any of its members.

He was given five consecutive life sentences Friday and 72 other jail terms ranging from five to 20 years for murder, attempted murder, conspiracy to murder, possession of arms, hijacking, armed robbery, burglary, bombing and membership of a banned organisation.

Two of his victims were policemen, two were members of the predominantly Protestant Ulster

Defence Regiment (UDR), and the fifth was a Catholic member of the territorial army.

As Kirkpatrick looked on impassively, a further 29 charges against him were dropped.

The court heard of a plan to bomb the tower taken by Prince Charles and Princess Diana after their wedding in July 1981, in which an Englishman identified only as Mike and an American named Denis were implicated. The plot fell through after Kirkpatrick failed to obtain explosives.

Prosecuting counsel John Creaney told the court: "Kirkpatrick was not a simple volunteer. He was at the heart of all operations."

A police detective, asked if Kirkpatrick had felt any genuine remorse for his actions, said: "I feel he is disenchanted with the life he is leading, and the part he was playing in the terrorist war."

Kirkpatrick's defence lawyer said his client had made a full statement to police and was ready to face the consequences.

China puzzled by sudden Mongolian expulsion order

PEKING (R) — China has protested to Mongolia over the expulsion of hundreds of Chinese and said it had harmed relations between the two countries.

Mongolia's ambassador to Peking, Puntsagyn Shagdarsuren, was summoned to the foreign ministry to receive a protest note accusing his government of intensified persecution of Chinese citizens.

The note, distributed to foreign journalists, said many Chinese residents of the Mongolian capital Ulan Bator had been expelled in the last three months for refusing to obey orders to move to remote farms.

In Moscow, the Soviet news agency TASS Friday reprinted an article from an official Mongolian newspaper which said the Chinese had been told to leave the capital to find work. Most shirked socially useful labour and lived on unearned income, it said.

According to the Chinese protest note, resettlement orders were served on 1,764 Chinese. But it did not say how many had been expelled.

The exodus was growing despite repeated representations and those leaving were forced to strip at the border by Mongolian customs officials who made humi-

ficated their belongings, the note said.

Chinese unwilling to leave Ulan Bator were intimidated by police into applying to return to China, the note charged.

It said the Mongolian action "has put up a new obstacle to the improvement of the relations between the two countries. The Chinese side expresses its indignation at this."

Mongolia is dominated politically, economically and militarily by the Soviet Union and has had strained relations with China since Peking's ideological split with Moscow more than 20 years ago.

The note said China had raised the resettlement issue 14 times with Mongolia, stating that Peking would have no objection if the Mongolians found suitable work on farms for unemployed Chinese who agreed to move.

Some Western diplomats have suggested the exodus reflected Mongolian concern that the landlocked buffer state could suffer because of the mid thaw in Sino-Soviet relations in the last year.

But the reprinting of the newspaper article by TASS appeared to indicate that Moscow sup-

Cigarette may have been cause of fatal DC-9 fire

CINCINNATI, Ohio (R) — A burning cigarette may have started the in-flight blaze which killed 23 passengers in an Air Canada jetliner before the pilot made a dramatic emergency landing, a U.S. government investigator said.

The airline itself virtually ruled out arson and the U.S. National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) said preliminary findings indicated the cause of Thursday's DC-9 fire was accidental.

Vice-Adm. Donald Engen, an

NTSB member, told reporters Friday night a cigarette tossed into a toilet waste bin may have been to blame but it was too soon to say for certain.

Pilot Don Cameron brought the blazing jet down from 9,000 in 12 minutes to make the emergency landing at greater Cincinnati airport. He and co-pilot Claude Oumet — the latter with clothes on fire — were among 23 survivors.

Both the airline and the NTSB said it may be some time before any findings are released.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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A FINESSE ISN'T ALWAYS A GUESS

North-South vulnerable.

East deals.

NORTH

♠ Q 19

♥ K 12

♦ 10 7 4

♣ 7 5 4

WEST

♠ 8 3

♥ A 7 4

♦ Q 9 6 3

♣ 9 8 6

SOUTH

♠ A 10 6 5 4 2

♥ 9 5

♦ A K

♣ A 10 3

The bidding has proceeded:

East South West North

Pass 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠

Pass 4 ♠ Pass Pass

Opening lead: Nine of ♣.

well enough, but the bridge hands are sound and instructional. Consider this example.

North-South arrived at a four spade contract after a normal auction. Note North's decision to raise to two spades despite his balanced hand. The quality of his trumps was too good to suppress, and partner tends to have a five-card suit when he opens one spade.

West led the nine of clubs, and declarer was looking at three sure losers in hearts and clubs. If the contract were going to succeed, declarer would have to find the king of spades with East and hold his losers in hearts to one trick. And he would need the heart suit to furnish an entry to dummy for the trump finesse.

The heart play might seem like a guess — lead to the king or finesse the jack. Actually, there is no guess involved. East, a passed hand, is marked with K-Q-J in clubs by the opening lead, and he must have the king of spades if the contract is to succeed. Therefore, he cannot hold the ace of hearts. So declarer won the ace of clubs and led a heart, rising with the king when West played low. A successful trump finesse assured the contract.

The time for gift-giving is nigh, and we always have a problem about what to give to our bridge-playing friends. A combined cook and bridge book is an idea, and it just so happens that one has arrived at our desk — "Cook and Deal," by D.J. Cook (Wimmer Bros., paperback, 220 pp., \$10.95 plus \$1.25 postage and handling. Available from the author, P.O. Box 3238, Beach Station, Vero Beach, Fla. 32960). We cannot vouch for the recipes, though they read